AND

TILLIAM J. BUCKMINSTER.

AGRICULTURE.

BUTTER AND CHURNING

ober and October are the months for butter.

ter of churning is much diminished by Some make it a little warmer, 65 degrees. cor two degrees will answer well, and every one bend carefully. have a thermometer at hand when butter is As thorns are usually set, or sown in rows, they

shen it is cold. A gradual warming should place, and in a cool day in October the cream REMARKS ON MODES OF FARMING. stand half a day in a room of the right temper-

The cream must not be rapidly

is left they will not patrify as milk will, for the get at the right in some things, and they are all good in Agricultural pursuits, so far as they Many object to the use of water, and think the later of the butter is injured by it. But we can the control of th

grass seeds in the last of August or the first of September. Why not sow any time in September! Will not the seeds vegetate at any time in that month! I have a piece of ground that I wish to sow down this fall, but I have potatoes on it now, and I can't have it cleared till about the last week in this month. Can I not sow it then to better advantage than to let it he till spring! You will oblige at least one subscriber by making your opinion known. Yours, &c.,

Westberneds Seed and your college dandy, who don't know whether potatoes grow in the ground, or three feet high on a stalk, set himself up as a farmer's oracle, and undertake to dictate, what he may call, a scientific mede of ullage. I I like to see a man practice what he knows—and not be eternally preaching what can never be practiced at all, either in larming, or any other business.

Westberneds Seed. one subscriber by making your opinion known.
Yours, &c., X.

Amherst, Mass.

ting thorn hedges. None of those that we have seen have repaid the cost as fences for cattle or as ornamental garden hedges.

Apple trees make better hedges than thorn bushes make, and the cost of setting is less. Raise your own from the seeds. Or, if you cannot wait, buy some cheap seedlings and set in the line of your proposed fence. Set them three or four feet apart if you would have them grow thriftily, and leave them untrimmed. You will soon have a fence that will turn all orderly cattle, provided you run a small pole or two between the branches; and in a few years the trees alone will make you a complete

One advantage an apple tree hedge has over a ther is now cooler and the milk will keep thorn, a mulberry, and an evergreen hedge,—the than in August. Many farmers make their cattle will trim it annually and save you much labor

Stone walls are the best fences for farmers, where and of the middle States it is a common stones are plenty. Ditches were formerly dug, and to churn the milk soon after it comes from oaks and birches were suffered to grow on the adding something to curile the milk a banks. These made very durable and cheap feuces, tot this is not the best way to make butter, and they should still be continued where they do not interfere too much with cultivated fields.

By the side of woods and fresh meadows the the cream to a proper temperature at the farmer has nothing to do to keep these in repair but ment of the process. About 60 degrees to lop some of the tallest standards early in the ark that should be indicated by a thermome- spring-lop them in such a manner that they will inue to grow-cut the standard half off and

interfere too much with each other and grew but secream is too warm the butter comes too little; the standards are not strong, and we have and too soft, and it is quite difficult to separ- seen them dying out and thinning the hedge before milk from it. If the cream is too cold, the it had grown long enough to turn cattle. Plants of churning is great, and the quantity of butter cannot grow strong when they stand close together. [Editor.

MR. EDITOR.-I never wrote but one com

me as shown by a thermometer hanging near the munication for a newspaper in my life, and that was about some miserable loafers who went around a few years ago exhibiting that great While the cream is in the pots waiting for chara-day, it should be stirred thoroughly at least once ay, as this prevents its moulding and makes the But what I may say, is nobody's business in the ing easier. The cream must not be rapidly world—it is all my own concern. If you see sed when it is too cold, for some of the partific to publish it, you are at liberty to do it—othwill melt and injure the butter as well as in- erwise, you may dispose of it as you choose. Perhaps there is not a man in the world, who Perhaps there is not a man in the world, who will fully endorse all my views—if not, it is wholly immaterial with me. All people, have an undoubted right to think as they please,—and act as they choose, provided they avoid crimically. I blame no man, for honestly different must be turned off. This should be repeated the water ceases to look milky. The butter may a be salted as high as one ounce to the pounds to the become working of the butter the salt is more to provide the water that is worked out.

I hate tyranny in all its odious forms. I hold to universal toleration in mere matters of opinion.

I hate tyranny in all its odous forms. I hold to universal toleration in mere matters of opinion, and in all lawful, open actions and undertakency particle of milk from it is arduous, as the later is now hard and unyielding. A brake there-beck anothing like the brake that bakers use in working bread. A stone pranoun is uses, and the lever may be fastened at one end to a staple in the stone.

The cost's not great. A stone pranoun is uses, and the lever may be fastened at one end to a staple in the stone.

It is now agreed that butter may be worked over so much as to injure it; yet it must be worked iong chought to rid it of the milk. When it is well washed in cold water if there are any liquid particles left they will not patrify as milk will, for the matter will be brine rather than salted milk.

Store of the butter is injured by it. But we can see no good reason for the objection, and we know that water does not spoil it, for water-washed butter does not spoil it, for water-washed butter does not spoil it, for water-washed butter does not mingle with oily matter does not make the water does not spoil it. But we can the water does not spoil it. But we can the water does not spoil it, for water-washed butter does not mingle with oil it. Experience is the best teacher ever known. A man may spend a great part of his Some years ago we suggested the propriety of and build up tor himself, a great theoretical system of farming—and his head may be well stored, filled to the brim, with apparently good logical reasons, why a thing must be thus and so—he knows all about the cause, and effect of the commencement of churning. If the cream is everything --- he has swallowed nearly all the werything—he has swallowed nearly all the signated violently at first it feams and prevents the books in Christendom—he knows all things,—not quite; he has get a great farm, in a high state of cultivation, all in his head, but he does not, for one hour's actual experiment, know how to get it out, and it is well that he does not, for one hour's actual experiment, would prove him a confirmed fool. Now I do not wish to complain of learning, of a proper kind, even in Agiteultural pursuits. It re-

almost all such mixtures are beneficial.

Mr. Edutor—I see you recommend sowing lass seeds in the last of August or the last of September. Why not sow any time september? Will not the seeds vegetate.

Westborough, Sept. 11, 1847.

It is We have often given our reasons for sowing as early as the first week in September. Sowing in August is still better, provided the weather is favorable and not too dry. Sometimes grass seed is sowing and August and succeeds admirably; but you faily in August and succeeds admirably; but you faily in August and succeeds admirably; but you fail more risk in sowing then than at a later period. organization of soils. Some require a certain mode of culture, while others would not be benefitted at all, by a similar process. This must be regulated by the manager, who alone knows, or should know, the best methods of managing his own soul. But there is evidently a deficiency in many respects, among a majority at least of common farmers. One is, they go over altogenetic too much land—they own too much territory—there is not competition enough among farmers—there are not land owners enough. Now I contend, that all the land a man owns more than he last part of the account of the profits of the pro

BUCKTHORN HEDGES.—OTHER HEDGES.

MR. FINTOR,—Can you give me any information respecting the cultivation of the buckthorn! Intend to set out a buckthorn hedge, but do not know whether the land ought to be rich or poor. If I get plants, what month shall I set them out, or if seed what month shall I sow in! How deep under the surface! How long will it take to grow a hedge 4 feet high from the seed with proper culture! How much are the plants per, hundred!

grass grounds, lo, these fifty years; until they HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION IN ILLI-

grase grounds, lo, these fifty years; until they have worm the lands pearly all out,—and now a deep furrow—that cold, yellow sub-soil will spoil the whole—it is sure death to corn, and cabbages! Well, it may be true there is not so much virtue in it the first season, but after being worked over, and exposed to the weather one year, it is about as good as an equal quantity of barn-yard manure. I have known several instances of cold, and apparently dead earth, being thrown up to the depth of from two, to twenty feet, and the second year, without the aid of a particle of manure of any kind, it would produce a montand atthe assembly from the payment, and two produces a montand atthe assembly from the payment, and two ments and two from the commended its incorporation in the medical produces a montand atthe assembly from the payment, and two ments and two from the committees on Miscellaneous Subjects and Questions, to which were referred armous petitions praying that a constitutional provision be made exempting from sale, by judgment and execution, the homesticades of families in the State, made report of the following article, and recommended its incorporation in the ments of the payment, and two ments are provised to the weather to the payment and execution, the homesticades of families in the State, made report of the following article, and recommended its incorporation in the ments of the following article, and recommended its incorporation in the ments of the following article, and recommended its incorporation in the succession of the following article, and recommended its incorporation in the ments of the following article, and recommended its incorporation in the succession.

BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1847.

and of a particle of manure of any kind, it would preduce a mustaid stalk six feet high, and two inches in diameter, so that the birds of the air, "might lodge in the branches thereof."

But while I would urge the necessity of deep ploughing in all cases, I would be guided in some measure, by the cost; that is, I would not lay out \$10 or \$15 ploughing a piece of land, when one half that amount of expense, would do precisely as well. If I see six or eight stout oxen, and a span of horses, stretched along before an old fashioned shark plough, with one man riding on the beams, to keep it down, (for the nose turns up) and another following behind with a nigger hoe, to dig up the balks, I set it down at once, that man is paying at a dear rate for the whistle—because, he can do the same amount of work, with a great deal less expense, and do it better too, only use the proper implement.

But he will say, his old plough is the best

the proper implement.

But he will say, his old plough is the best one he ever used, (for he never used any other) and he can send a man to work for some good neighbor a day or two, and get his oxen in research the same to work for some good neighbor a day or two, and get his oxen in research the same have the same may be situated, together with the improvements thereon, not to exceed in value five hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. When such town lot, together with

and he can send a man to work for some good neighbor a day or two, and get his oxen in return, and that is cheaper than it is to buy a new plough, and thus he drags along through the year—a dependant man upon his neighbors. Well, he has the consolation of laboring very hard, and always being behind-hand with his work. Four good oxen, with one of your Boston ploughs, is ample team in a smooth field. Where the sward is very tenacious, or tough, it is a good scheme to go over it first with a harrow, which will so separate the fibrous routs, as to render it much easier for the team in ploughing. Dig deep, and manure well should be the notto—what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. I dislike a flat forrow, especially on moist lands, and for the reason, that the sward, and the soil nearest to it, lays too cold—and besides it is not so light, and easy to work. Some argue, that the sward should not be worked at all, the first year—it should be left to rot, and decompose, before it is meddled with at all; but this I think is a mistake. The soil throughout, should be thoroughly, and completely pulverized, in order to insure a good crop. If the sward after ploughing, is allowed to remain dormant, there is of course no benefit

crop. If the sward after ploughing, is allowed to remain dormant, there is of course no benefit derived from it the first year,—while on the other hand, if you us: it, it will serve to enrich, the exemption of something real, that a other hand, if you us: it, it will serve to entrien, and render productive the sub-soil which has just been turned up, and besides, it gives you more depth of soil, which is of incalculable importance, in time of drought. In dry seasons, when the ground is ploughed deep, there is little danger of suffering to the erop—the roots will penetrate deep into the ground and there obtain the majority and nourishwest which cannot be.

It is an idea with many in Maine, that apple

It is an idea with many in Maine, that apple the moisture and nourishment which cannot be found nearer the surface—otherwise from the scorching effects of the sun, they would be left to wither, and die, "because there is no depth of earth." Every furrow, should describe as nearly as possible, an angle of 45 degrees; and then, with the use of a common harrow, and roller, there is no difficulty in making the ground as light, and mellow as you please. Perhaps I may say something more in future, on some other subjects connected with agriculture,—but senough for the present.

Chichester, N. H. Seps. J. L. FOSTER.

Chichester, N. H. Seps. J. L. FOSTER. chichester, N. H. Seps. J. L. FOSTER.

nebec county, are about fifty years of age, a the most of them are vigorous and healthy. Chichester, N. H. Sepa. The separation of the solid in the most of them are vigorous and nearly. It sometimes that the plough should not go deep—because it the water standing about them or collecting about their roots in consequence of an impervious strong—and because the first crops will be too light to repay the labor. But as fast as the land because we have a supervised to the solid in the strong many very first settlement of the first settlement of to repay the labor. But as fast as the land becomes mellow and free of roots the plough should be Kennebec and upper parts of Kennebec county made to go deeper. A gradual deepening is better that apple trees would not grow, and this his than to turn up a large quantity of subsoil at once; by deepening the soil a little every time you turn it up new you mix soils of different qualities; and they are placed. The oldest orchards in Maine Imost all such mixtures are beneficial.

Indeed in some instances you make your soil happy to hear from some of our friends in that

richer and more productive the very first year, though you turn up a cold subsoil that has never seen the light. You will sometimes find a clayer subsoil under a sandy surface. In such case the owner cannot too soon bring up the more tenacious must be over two hundred years old.

must be over two hundred years old.

We find an account of an old apple tree in the second volume of the American Agriculturist, in a letter from J. W. Stuart to A. B. Allen, Esq., the editor. We copy a part of it for the put 20 oxen and more to one plough when new land was to be broken up. The plough would often go a foot deep, and the soil at first would produce but little, though quantities of ashes had been made by burning the refuse wood.

must be over two hundred years old.

We find an account of an old apple tree in the second volume of the American Agriculturist, in a letter from J. W. Stuart to A. B. Allen, Esq., the editor. We copy a part of it for the information of those of our readers who feel a curiosity in such matters. The tree stands on the Charter Oak place in Hartford. "This place was the seat of the Wyllys family, one of much distinction in the history of this State, and remained in their possession till about twenty years ago, when it passed by purchase into but little, though quantities of ashes had been made by burning the refuse wood.

At present our course is materially different. After barning we take one yoke of good oxen and a small plough—or two yoke and a harrow with coalter teeth. After tearing the surface to pieces sufficiently, grain or grass seed is sown, or both and harrowed in. In this way we have better crops and at less cost. The roots die out, and the stumps, oak and maple, are often found quite rotten in ten years; the land is ploughed deeper at the next breaking up of the sward.

We are all apt to run over too much land in tillage. Every acre that yields enough to repay the labor bestowed upon it. If it is in pasture all its yield is not gard. If we are not pretty sure therefore that by tilling a lot our harvests will repay the whole expense and something more, it is varied and the present height to the tree of about twenty-five icet. It is of the tree of about twenty-five icet. It is of the variety called pearmance. It generally bears and this read the bark and the port of the possible to the variety called pearmance. It generally bears and this variety called pearmance. repay the whole expense and something more, it is better to let the cattle pick what they can from it and let the trees and bushes grow than to keep it in Parmer.

It generally bears more or less, and this year (1813) bore about and let the trees and bushes grow than to keep it in Parmer.

The Crops. A gentleman who has lately travelled through a large portion of the south-western States assures us that the cotton crop never looked more promising, and that the yield will be large. We perceive also that the feasible sexpressed by some of our Southern exchanges a few week since, in regard to the apprehended damage by the worm, have not been realized.

Along the Wabash and Eric canal the wheat crops has been very good, and more wheat will be sent forward this year than was last. The wheat in that region will average more than sixty pounds to the bushel. [Louisville Journal.]

Week the Otto Lo Springfield 200 000 Wook in Orio. In Springfield, 200,000 pounds of wool have been sold this season. In Wilmington. Clinton county, 75,000 pounds have been sold. We are glad to find that the attention of farmers has been turned to the growth of wool. The lands of this state, rich as they are, are found to be admirably adapted to this purpose. The prices of wool are remunerating, although not high. The variety as well as abundance, of agricultural resources in Ohio, is rapidly making it the richest state in the Union. [Cincinnati Chronicle.]

A writer in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine estimates the supply of coal from the Anthracite mines of Pennsylvania, at 2,800,000 tons, which at \$4 per ton, its average price at tide water, amounts in value to \$11,200,000.

SUCCESSFUL STEEP FOR SEEDS.

Much has been said and written on the subject of soaking seed in different preparations, for the purpose of promoting their rapid vegetation and growth. As far as I have heard or read these experiments have proved that most of these solutions or preparations are nearly or quite worthless. I will, however, state a few facts in regard to one solution that I have tried for the last three seasons.

TIMBER AND WOODLANDS. Sufficient atten-tion is not paid to the preservation of the forests of the United States, and it is highly probable that the next generation will suddenly find timber very scarce and high. The waste of timber is very creat in all the world series and the demand scarce and high. The waste of timber is very great in all the wooded regions, and the demand promises before many years to exceed the sapply. In England for centuries past, some of the largest fortunes have been derived from timber plantations, and the screet fortune which a man could leave to his children, has been by preparing an extensive timber plantation, which though returning him nothing during his life-time, has been in many instances a mine of wealth to his children. Many of the distinguished nobility in that country have practised this system for many successive generations, and to great advantage. We believe many of our citizens could in no way more surely leave a valuable inheritance to their children, than by purchasing some of the of the cheap lands in the country, accessible to railways and river, and making thereon a plantation of timber trees which would be at-

on a plantation of timber trees which would be attended with but trifling expense.

The waste of pine in the forests of Maing, the searcity and high price of hard wood tumber in many parts of the country less bountfully supplied, the destruction is also going on. Great Britain is cutting off all the forests in Canada and New Brunswick; most of our western States are thinly wooded, and even western New York now depends upon Canada for a supply of building humber. In the whole West, the Brunder of the waste is almost incredible. A dozen or more bustom timber astonishingly fast. They saw nothing but the best logs, leaving all others which many he felled to rot on the ground, and they work night and day in order to make as much as possible before any demand is made upon them by the government for stumpage. In addition to all other uses, the demand for fuel for the steam of the West, is making and have with the forest of the West, is making and have with the forest of the West, in mine parts of water. After immers of the West, in mine parts of water, network read rubbing the metal, or touching it with the figure waster is allowed to drain, and so one as it appears to be dry, it is to be brashed own as it appears to be dry, it is to be brashed over with copal varnish; the total dead surface of the metal, and never well and the metal, or touching it with the figure waster is allowed to drain, and so one as it appears to be dry, it is to be brashed over with copal varnish; the total top and the metal, or touching it with the figure with the formation of the waster is allowed to drain, and so one as it appears to be dry, it is to be brashed over with copal varnish; the total the colling of the metal, or touching it with the figure with the formation of the waster is allowed to drain, and sever well rubber to be dry, it is to be brashed over with copal varnish; the total varnish tatches itself firmly to the acidulated surface of the metal, or touching it with the fact with the formation of the waster is allowed to drain, as possible before any deanand is made upon them by the government for stumpage. In addition to all other uses, the demand for fuel for the steamers of the West, is making sad have with the forests along the rivers. A careful calculation of a skilfal engineer has made this demand equal to 10,220,000 cords per annum. [Newburyport Her.]

"SMALL POTATOES." This term is so gener-"SMALL POTATOES." This term is so generally reproachful that the person or thing to which it is applied is placed in the lowest attitude. But even small potatoes should not be despised, as the following facts, which were related to us by one of our townsmen who derived

hand looms.

Some idea of the saving by the new invention may be formed from the fact that the expense in Tolland, Connecticut, took from his pocket a small intruder, which somehow got in there at home. It was thrown out with a smile, and the former taking it in his hand to look at it a covint of the knitting by it on Wednesday was less than a dollar, while the same work performed on hand looms would cost over five dollars.

We learn that any hand loom may be fitted for operation by power at an expense of \$30. ons little boy of twelve at his elbow asked what it was. On nothing but a potato, my buy,—
'ake and plant it—and you shall have all you can raise from it till you are free. The lad took it, and the farmer thought no more about it at that time. The boy, however, not despising small potatoes, carefully divided it into as many pieces as he could find eves, and put them into the ground. The product was carefully pot aside in the fall, and seed for several hills was obtained for the next spring.—The product was four hundred bushels! The farmer, seeing the prospect that the potato field would by another year cover his whole farm, asked to be released from his promise.

To Pussey Peacues Clean your peaches from his promise.

With the same calculation, prudence, and in dustry, how many who are disposed to regard the trifling things on which fortunes are built the trining things on when fortunes are outlined as too small potatoes to receive their attention, would have been in independent circumstances, if they had husbanded small advantages. "Small potatoes" should not be despised, even though there be at first but "a few in a hill." [Portsmanth course.]

UNDERGROUND OR POTATO ONION. This va-

MECHANIC ARTS.

THE SPIRAL BOLT.

NEW INVENTION. Mr. W. T. Steiger, of the General Land Office at Washington city, and a native of Baltimore, has originated an invention, for which he has obtained a patent, and which is likely to become very useful, when its advantages

tions are nearly or quite worthless. I will, however, state a few facts in regard to one solution that I have tried for the last three seasons.

In the winter of 1845, I found in the Philadelphis Saturday Courier, I think, the following recipe:

"Soak garden seed four hears as a solution of chloride of lime in the proportion of I-4 oz cler. I me, to one gallon of water." The writer observes that seeds which were sooked thus, came up some days sooner than those which were not soaked, and that the plants kept the lead through the season.

The experiment being easily tried, I made up my mind to give it a fair trial, and see what the reasily would be. On the 10th of May, 1845, having thy ground ready, beds made, hills all prepared, so that as little time as possible should be consumed in planting, I pat example, and for the solution, let them soak four hours, and planted immediately. Twenty-four hours after planting, I day up some of the corn and peas, and found that their roots were from one to one and half inch in length. In forty-eight hours the roots were three to four inches in length. The precise day that they broke ground I now forget.

My cacembers and melons came up quick and well, and for the first time in my life, my beets were up before any weeds were started. In a garden adjoining mine, planted nine or ten days previous to mine, beans were just breaking the ground when mine were planted, yet mine passed them in a week, my corn came up about the same time, and my peas came up first. Now as to the moister of the solution, extent and the solution of the most perfect manner, would inhole as much as they would by being soaked four hours. I have not marked the exact time of my seeds vegetating since 1845. I know, however, that my seeds do not fail me as they would without a surface of the solution, except as above tried the experiment this year with the lites good results. Balley. Bighanton, 1847. [Albany Cultivator.]

The points are made by setting down the spiral write hild the first with a rotated they he

These bolts have lately been subjected to some experiments at the Washington Navy Yard and the results were very satisfactory. It is said that they are adapted to the construction of gun carriages, coaches, cars, and every other wooden structure.—Arrangements have recently been made for giving them a trial on a large steamboat of 1,100 tons burthen, now being built by Messra. Simpson & Co., New York. The invention has been approved of by a number of experienced and scientific men, among them, the Hon. Henry L. Ellaworth and Col. J. J. Abert, the latter of the corps of Topographical Engineer."

on a plantation of timber trees which would be at-tended with but trifling expense. sion in this solution, the article is to be washed in clean water, precaution being expressly taken to

on Wednesday last one girl attended the three looms, and spending much of her time in sitting to watch the operation, she presented at night 23 pairs of stockings and 22 pairs of stockings and 22 pairs of drawers, as the result of her day's work. Twelve pairs of stockings is a girl's day's work on the common band law.

We learn that any hand loom may be fitted for operation by power at an expense of \$30 or \$40. New looms can be made for this purpose at about three-fourths of the expense of hand looms.

The inventor is Mr. John Pepper, a young man of about 23 years of age, son of Mr. Daniel Pepper, of this town, a stocking weaver.

[Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.

To Preserve Peaches Clean your peaches by pouring bot water upon them and afterwards wiping them with a coarse cloth, put them into glass or earthen jars, cork them up, and fasten the corks with wire or strong twine; then place the jars in a kettle of hot water until the atmospheric air is expelled from the jars; after which seal them up tight with wax. Peaches prepared in this way retain their delicious flavor and are equally delicious when cooked in the ordinary manner, six months or a year after being put ry manner, six months or a year after being put up as if just taken from the trees.

three lines across the bed at equal distances, and mark the place where the bulbs are to be planted, ten inches apart, on these marks place the onions, and cover them with light leat mould. Nothing more is requisite until the bulbs have attained the size of a pigeon's egg, when the soil must be drawn from them to allow of their better swelling. [Farmer's Hersid. in a cool place for a week or tendays, then pour off the liquor and beil it as before; after which return it, boding to the peaches, which should be carefully covered up, and stored away for fu-

No. 51.

A SIMPLE CURE FOR DYSENTERY. As the season in which this complaint is most prevalent is near at hand, we insert the following, cut from the Caledonian Murcury, an Edinburgh paper. the Caledonian Murcury, an Edinburgh paper. The plan is simple and easy enough of trial:— Take some butter off the churn immediately after being churned, just as it is, without being

salted or washed, clarify it over the fire like honey. Skim off all the milky particles when melted over a clear fire. Let the patient (if an adult) take two table-spoonsful of the clarified remainder twice or thrice within a day. This has never failed to effect a cure, and in many cases it has been almost instantaneous. It has already succeeded in nearly one hundred trials, and to many who were supposed to have been at the point of death, it has given instant relief.

lent among children for some time past in this vicinity, seems to be extending more to adults than hitherto. When a disease like this be-comes prevalent in a family or neighborhood, it is desirable that more than ordinary care should be taken to check it; and we would strengly urge upon all families suffering by this complaint, to be careful of their vaults.—We are ersuaded that more disease is perpetuated and ersuaded that more disease is generally sup-xtended from this cause than is generally supposed. Let the plan be adopted of burying all the evacuations from the sick in a family, as far from the house as is convenient.—Where this is not practicable, the vaults should be pu-ified with plaster, line, or some other sub-stance, during the continuance of sickness in a a family.—Plaster is generally considered better than lime. [Newburyport Herald.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN. At the last session of the Congress, on the motion of Mr. Dayton, U. S. senator from New Jersey, a report was made from the treasury department of "the quanti-

the following extracts:—
Estimated quantity of land yet to be sold in each state and territory, including the unceded territory east and west of the Rocky Mountains.

1,084,064,993 7,526,775

1,242,792,675

cotton cloth are made at Lowell, every week, ounting to 93,600,000 yards per yearenough to extend twice round the entire world! Sixty-five thousand bales of cotton are worked annually. Of printed calico, there are 14,000 000 yards per year. In these manufactures minion of pounds of starch are annually used.

STATE LAWS.

An act to provide against Loss from Insurance by Foreign Corporations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: Section 1. Every person who shall so far repre

section I. Every person who shall so far represent any corporation, established in any other State or country, as to receive or transmit proposals for insurance, or to receive for delivery, policies founded on proposals forwarded from this State, or otherwise to procure insurance to be effected by such corporation for persons residing in this State, shall be deemed and taken to be acting as agent for, and and ortaking to make insurance as negat for, and in be deemed and taken to be acting as agont for, and andertaking to make insurance as agent for, and in behalt of, such corporation, within the meaning of the provisions contained in the thirty-seventh chapter of the Revised Statutes; and shill be subject to the restrictions, and liable to the penalties, therein made applicable to such agent.

Section 2. The forty-second section of said chapter shall be so far modified, that contracts of insurance may be ready in this State by the agent.

ance may be made in this State, by the agen

insurance may be made in this State, by the agent of such company as is threen mentioned, if the capital stock thereof amounts to one hundred thousand dollars.

Section 3. Nothing in said forty-second section shalf be so construed as to prohibit the making of insurance within this State, by any company incorporated elsewhere, on the mutual principle. But no such insurance shall be made, usless the provisions in said thirty-seventh chapter, so far as they are applicable, shall have been duly complied with; and the statement to be filed in conformity thereto, shall show, in addition to the amount of capital or reserve held by such company, the whole amount of risks insured by the same; the whole amount of premium thereon; what portion of it has been paid in east; what security has been taken for the remainder; and what is the largest sum insured in remainder; and what is the largest sum insured in any one risk. [Approved April 26, 1847.]

RESOLVES. Resolve concerning the Boundary Line between Mussichusetts and Rhode Island.

Resolved. That the line surveyed and marked by monuments, (by the commissioners appointed, by the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, to ascertain and establish the line between said States,) from the monument in Burnt Swamp Corner, so called, in Wrentham, in Massachusetts, to the monument standing between the towns of Thompson, in the State of Connecticut, Burrillville, in the State of Rhode Island, and Douglas, in the State of Rhode Island, and Douglas, in the State of State of Rhode Island, and Douglas, in the State of Massachusetts, as ascertained and established by the commissioners of said States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island by their joint return to said States, under date of December thirty-first, in the year one thousand eight hardred and forty-six, be, and the same is hereby established as the true boundary line between the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, from Burnt Swamp Corner, aforesaid, to said measurent at the northwest cerner of Rhode Island. [Approxed April 19, 1847. Resolve relating to the Furnishing of Camp Equip-

age to the Field Officers of the Militia.

age to the Field Officers of the Militia.

Resolved, That the adjutant and acting quartermaster general be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to prepare, out of the camp equipage now in the arsenals in Boston and Cambridge, suitable tents, with fixtures, to be delivered as a loan from the Commonwealth to the commanding officer of each brigade, regiment, and battalion of the volunteer militia of the Commonwealth; and each and every officer to whom such camp equipage shall be delivered, shall be held responsible for the safe keeping of the same; and, in case of the discharge or death of any such officer, he or his legal representative shall be released from such responsibility, upon filing in the officer upon whom the command of the brigade, regiment, or battalion, as the case may be, would legally devolve, that the articles so furnished are, at date of said certificate, in good order and condition,—reasonable use and wear thereof excepted:—and that the expense thereof be paid STATISTICS OF PROVIDENCE, R. I. Among the manufacturing jewelry.

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STATISTICS OF PROVIDENCE, R. I. Among the manufacturing dustred in the manufacturing and he is hereby, authorized and required to prepare, out of the camp equipage now in the manufacturing and heis hereby, authorized and required to prepare, out of the camp equipage now in the manufacturing sould for further the manufacturing and manufacturing and secting dustred in the manufacturing and section of the propagation of the volunture of the commonwealth to the commonucial function of the volunture of the propagation of the voluntu

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Rv. A friend of edy but in Chus-stopped—payment con,—"whip was ing his own horse nat he had driven

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A minister was " said he, "my ear throwing me I have killed me, han that," said

e got to be pret-move about in-folks won't use, pose you come there's a good you what Squire

, a girl desifher mistress the for her marriage see the object of inutive fellow ape, made his

what a strange such hard times ellows are gose an this can you

first class ho-Brown, Patent clerk, "but is all.

was puttyed up and painted over.

Lynn, on Wednesday, Sept. 29th.

day. Oct. 13th.

Oct. 13th.

Oct. 6th.

Utica.

respond

Plymouth County, at Bridgewater, on Wednes

. Worcester County, on Thursday, Sept. 23d.

chinery. The loss is estimated at about five thon-

Specie. The French steamer Missouri

the long level, between the Lodi locks and

A small dog of good disposition and fair pro

owner may learn his place of residence by inquiry

CHARGE TO NAPLES. The Washington cor-

IF Two young men were arrested on Friday

But what is it that is to be demanded as a condition of the return of our army to the borders of our own country? Americans ought to know by this time what they are wasting life and money for. Is it still to enforce payment of the few millions that the Mexicans owe us! Is that all that is wanted by the fomenters of this war? It seems indeed strange that the people cannot yet find out what in reality we are fighting for. How is it possible to give instructions, or even advice, to their agents in Congress till they are informed more definitely of the purport of the demands on Mexico?

It is now evident that the debt one from Mexico. is not the object of the war-for we are rendering that country less and less able to pay by sending so many Deputy Collectors, Sheriffs, and Constables ofter them. Imprisonment for debt is a poor mode of enforcing payment-but destruction of the debtor's property is still worse. What then is to be said of a creditor who threatens life and vows ven-

geance on the whole family, and on the relatives, of the defaulting debtor?

If such a course of proceeding is contrary to the precepts of the Gospel, as taught by all denominations of Christians, what shall be said of a creditor who actually puts his threats into execution, and butchers the wife and children of the debtor for his inability, or his neglect to pay?

When it was reported, a few weeks ago, that certain Members of the British Parliament proposed

ertain Members of the British Parliament proposed make the British Parliament proposed force its foreign debtors (who were able) to pay as a curiosity, a double apple, having one stem and two blossom-ends. It is not easy to account for this departure from the general rule of ormalization; it seems not to be accidental, for supported by infantry, with his cavalry in the ganization; it seems not to be accidental, for supported by infantry, with his cavalry in the ganization; it seems not to be accidental, for supported by infantry, with his cavalry in the ganization; it seems not to be accidental, for supported by infantry, with his cavalry in the ganization; it seems not to be accidental, for supported by infantry, with his cavalry in the ganization; it seems not to be accidental, for supported by infantry, with his cavalry in the ganization. to force its foreign debtors (who were able) to pay up, what a fluttering was heard in all quarters, par-Mexico to pay. All the vile epithets of the lan-ganization; it seems not to be accidental, for guage were employed in denouncing force as a ra- numbers of like form are found on one of his speak out more plainly to us than the party papers generally speak? Would not be say "Thou art the man" who condemnest in others what is practiced in your own case?

Can it be that this nation continues the war for the reasons assigned for its commencement? Can it be possible that we are spending a hundred millions of dollars to recover three or four millions hat have been acknowledged to be due? Can it be possible that our Christian people will voluntarily be taxed to shed more human blood because our debtor has delayed to pay?

We cannot believe for a moment that the advoates of this war would proceed to this length to collect a debt. Other motives than those made known are at the bottom of this game. The people are not yet let imo the secret, but they will see, by and by, that something more than the fire was probably caused by the friction of the ma-Mexican debt is demanded. That the three or four millions due from that country will not weigh down a pin in the adjustment of balances. All will see this as soon as the propositions of our nbassadors are made public.

We think it not unreasonable in the farmers and others, who must eventually pay the whole cost, to insist on knowing what we are shedding so much blood for. What do we demand of our neighbors? It surely is not the debt that we are We planked three millions extra in the hands of the executive, which, if applied to the debt due would have left too small a balance to fight for. Why should not the tax payers know what they are taxed for within a reasonable time?

We shall have much to say to our members of Congress, both whig and democratic, if they suffer war bill to run on much longer without letting us know what we are contending for. As to boundary we can fix it where we please, because we are at this office. the strongest party! Shall we set stakes and stones in the city of Mexico, or are we to proceed still farther? We ought to know what we are paying for. The payers will insist on knowing.

IP The Portland Advertiser says that some of the exquisites of that city, who consider it an unpardonable vulgarity to buy an article of last, at Southold, Long Island, for placing ob-

THE WAR IN MEXICO. The rumors of the week relating to the late ba and large numbers of people as see the rare productions of our inites.

And large numbers of people thes near the city of Mexico are summed up-in the New Orleans Picayune of the eighth instant,—The Mary Kingsland from Vera Cruz arriving at the

we have not yet examined many of the articles, city of New Orleans on the seventh instant. The betwee intend to give a particular account of the most account as we receive it, follows:

but we intend to give a particular account of the most important products exhibited. We notice that the manufacturers of farm tools have made efforts to show off their best and we hope our farmers will examine and compare.

"The Wages of Sin." A New York letter of Wednesday, referring to the arrest of the notorious Restell, says: "The wealth of this woman is enormous. A few months since she made pantaloons and vests for a merchant tallor in Broadway, and now she is computed to be worth \$100,000, and drives her earning e. She offered to deposit \$10,600 in cash, instead of procuring bail, but it was objected to."

A GREAT MISTAKE. AN HONEST MOTTO. The St. Louis Restille states that in cutting the workman to cut upon it the following words: "My house shall be called the house of prayer," and to have it perfectly correct he referred him to the verse in the Bible. The mason proceeded to work and cut the whole verse. "My house shall be called of all nations the house of prayer, but you have made it a den of threes."

The work of New Orleans on the seventh instant. The account as we receive it, follows:—

"General Scott has fought two battles with the Mexicans—the most fire and sanguisary of any which have been fought during the hostilities with Mexica. In both these battles was an armistice with the canemy, supposed to have been entered into at the instance of the British Minister. At the last advices the city of Mexico was an armistice with the ententy supposed to have been entered into at the instance of the British Minister. At the last advices the city of Mexico was an armistice with the canemy, supposed to have been entered into at the instance of the British Minister. At the last advices the city of Mexico was an armistice with the entent of the state would be fought thouse the city of Mexico was an armistice with the entent of the state would be fought thouse the city of Mexico was an armistice with the entent of the state would be fought there it could be experted to at the last was forced to was thought the be called of all nations the house of prayer, but you a skirmish here, a number of the enemy

have made it a den of threves."

The house was consecrated before the mistake was discovered. Upon ascertaining it the context was puttyed up and painted over.

The position by Gen. Worth at Bueneva, was a tricked with shot and shells, by the Mexican batteries, but without any material results excepting

the firing ceased. A heavy rain now comme trees. Ears of corn often grow double; and without intermission for six hours.

Debtor nation. Would not the prophet Nathan animals are found with two heads and extra than was expected, were compelled to birouac on the battle field, without blankets, exposed to CATTLE SHOWS FOR 1847. Essex County a

the peltings of the pitiless storm.

On the 20th, another attack was ordered by General Worth, on the army of Valencia, which after a fierce conflict, was entirely routed. His formidable batteries were carried by storm, by Gen. Smith with the 15th U. S. Artillery.

Bristol County, at Taunton, on Wednesday, The loss of the enemy was very great—1500 were taken prisoners, including Generals Blanco, Gracia, Mendoza and Salas. A large quan-Middlesex County, at Concord, on Wednesday tity of ammunition, stores, camp equipage, &c., fell into the hands of the Americans—and 700 of the Mexicans were killed, including many of-FIRE IN LOWELL. On Tuesday morning a fire ficers. Centreras was now in the power of the was discovered in No. 4 Cotton Mill, on the Mass-

Americans.
Gen. Worth was ordered to fall back, achusetts Corporation. It broke out in the winding room in the attic story and burned about one balf that story before it was extinguished. The achusetts Corporation. It broke out in the windhalf that story before it was extinguished. The the army marched upon Angel and

where a severe fight succeeded, but the enemy were defeated with the loss of three guns. At one o'clock, on the 20th, the battle com-menced in good earnest, and lasted for two hours, when their whole force was completely routed. which left New York Wednesday, for Havre,
The Mexican army was composed of from fifteen
carried out between \$50,000 and \$100,000 in to twenty thousand fresh troops, and they were to twenty thousand fresh troops, and they were entrenehed in a very strong position, and commanded by Santa Anna, who fled from the field at an early hour, followed by a large body of young men, belonging to the city of Mexico, from which force much was expected. five-franc pieces, and it is said the pucket ship entrench Louis Phillippe will also carry out a consider-CANAL BLOCKADED. For four or five miles

The loss on the American side was severe— and was particularly so upon the South Caroli-na and New York regiments of S. Infantry, east of Syracuse, the Erie Canal is full of boats, and has been for the last ten days, and perhaps Magruder's and Taylor's batteries of the South

Carolina regiment, were nearly cut to piec.s.
The Mexican loss of course was very great,
[number killed and wounded not given.] Thirteen Mexican Generals were killed and wounded--and more ammunition was captured than has portions has lost his master and now sojourns as a been used in Mexico by General Scott's whole

visitor at a friend's house in Framingham. The The result of this battle was an armistice, proposed by the Mexicans. By the terms of the armistice, neither army is to receive any reinforcements, nor construct any new defences while it continues: nor advi beyond the ent of the Ohio Statesman says that the lines it occupied, when it co mission to Naples has been tendered to Colonel the two armies are not to interfere with each William Medill, of Ohio, now commissioner of other in any way without forty-eight hours no-

The following is a list of the officers killed and wounded on the part of the Americans.

KILLED.

In Explosite of the explosite of that exity, who consider it is to the explosite of that exity, long before by Purtland mechanics, upon Bathon orders. In one case a nan who was quite above buying the purtland chains, would be antified with nothing short of Philadelphia chairs, which he took some paints to show on their arrival on secretia manufacture (Mr. Cory.) who, recepting some old equationes, transed them pand found his own much age to their bottom— and found his own much age to the bottom— and found his own much age to the bottom— and found his own much age to the bottom— for some the Bostom for sale, and it is not of the count for Bostom for sale, and it is not of the count for sale, and it is not of the count for sale, and it is not of the count for sale, and it is not of the count for sale, and it is not of the count for sale, and it is not of the count for sale, and it is not of the count for sale, and it is not of the count for sale, and it is not of the count for sale, and it is not of the count for sale, and it is not of the count for sale, and it is not one mechanic to the Poutland prices.— Support your consumerable to the public and that the Decreen the dark of the count is not one as case, and it is not one such as the count for sale, and it is not one such as the count of the count for sale, and it is not one such as the count of t

usly; the duchess having reproached her husband for Billings, Lieut. J. R. Clark, dan Lieut. J. W. Steen, slightly; Lieut. J. R. Da-his connection with a governess. The govern-vis, slightly; Desendine, slightly; Lieut. James Abney, severely."

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS.

Bankers, against shipments of produce sent for-ward to England. British Merchants have the two long passenger cars to accommodate the traward to England. British Merchants have the produce but refuse to pay for it! Messrs, Edward Prime, Samuel Ward and John Ward, who composed the firm, wielded the experience of half a century, during which time they or their parents had passed unscathed through the severest commercial revulsions. At the re-organization of the late firm of Prime, Ward & King, they took from their private fortunes and invested in the firm six hundred thousand dollars in specie, every dollar of which has been swallowed up by the rapacious maw of British repudiation. This is but the commencement of the commercial tornado for which we have repeatedly cautioned our readers to prepare. We again urge the greatest caution and prudence in merchants, bankers, and all connected with business or finance. rchants, bankers, and an consiners or finance.

The Newburyport Herald says:

The Newburyport Herald says:
There is a singular bludnesss in the community generally, as to the effect and extent of these reactions in trade. We have no doubt will soon be completed to carry it on to Brattle-brough, and to secure an extension to Bellows that before next March, a great many of our that before next March, a great many of our importers and exchange brokers, will be much poorer and wiser than they are now. But they will not suffer alone; the failures and the loss-will not suffer alone; the failures and the loss-will not suffer extend to hundreds and About eleven hundred huosand dollars have a said in to the Vermout and Massachi ce of one man, often extend to hundreds and thousands, both directly and indirectly, in spite of the most watchful care and judgment. The whole business and laboring community is also linked together that they cannot separate themselves altogether either from one another's part of the same as fast as finished. The road is heavily and permanent, constructed and promise themselves altogether either from one another's selves altogether either from one another's bentity or adversity.

The road is beautifully and permanently constructed, and when completed will constitute a fine route.

How much of the twenty-five millions of dollars of imports in New York city, during the last ninety days, has been supposed to be paid for by the temitting of Prime, Ward & Co's bills? Unless the Barings involved themselves very deeply for the firm, a great many of our importers will be called upon to pay for their goods a second time. How many of them will be able to do this? If the profits of all our exports are to be swept off by English failures, and the bulk of our immense imports the past and present season are to be paid for twice over, it needs no prophet to foretell the result. The Journal of Commerce, we perceive has grown a little sombre about Abbot Lawrence's prediction, which some months ago it ridiculed as unspainingly. We admonished it early to adhere to its favorito motto, "never halloo till you are out of the woods." The next six months may produce changes that will startle even the Journal.

"From Young, Marshal Tukey, of Boston, derived some information which led him to re-pair to this city and confer with the Chief of Police, who deputed Officers Van Gleson, Reed and Wade to co-operate in bringing the parties to justice, the before-named officers of this city having had the matter in hand for several weeks \$1000. having had the matter in hand for several weeks past. On proceeding to the residence of Hannibal Bonny in Williamsburg, that individual said, "Gentlemen, it is all up with me; go up stairs, you will there find what you have come for;"—and on searching the house, the officers found about \$3,800 in counterfeit bunk bills, including a \$1,000 bill and six \$100 bills on the Haverhill Bank of Mass. and others of less denominations on the Co-mercial Bank of Millington; Marine Bank of Buffalo; Bank of Albany; Bank of Falmouth, Mass.; Centerville Bank, Warwick, R. 1; and the Tenth Ward Bank of Falmouth, Mass.; Centerville Bank, of the late owner, in 1844, it was appraised at \$15,000, and it now has been sold for \$290,000. Within this getting fath the value of the land itself by them in the preparation and alteration of plates, &c. were likewise found on the premises.

Seldon Brainard, a broker doing basics; in 1844, its place of the land itself basics. Were likewise found on the premises.

Seldon Brainard, a broker doing business in Wall street, was next waited upon as he left his residence, and taken to the house of Bonny, there he made an attempt to throw into the fire a roll of counterfeit \$ 10 bills, and on seatching bis office in Wall street, about \$4,000 in counterfeit bank bills, principally consisting of 1s, 2s and 3s on the Bank of Superior, Michigan, were found. Thomas L. Brainard, son of Seldon Brainard, was next arrested—then Horace passing counterfeit money. Great credit is due to the before named officers, for their indefati-

we been from 5 to 10 shillings lower than on the 21st.
The quotation for flour in London was 21 a

The quotation for nour in London was 22 a 25s; best Dantzic wheat, 60 shillings.
Cotton is quoted on the 27th elt, at 7-8.
By the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Cricket, on the Thames, six persons were killed

and twelve wounded. The troubles in the Papal States appear to The troubles in the Papal States appeared more serious aspect.

More trouble is browing in Switzerland.

The Portuguese Ministry have resigned.

There are symptoms of disturbances in

VERMONT AND MASSACHUSETTS RAILROAD The New York Sun says of the failure of Imme, Ward and King:

They have not fallen from mismanagement or energy and perseverance. Reeves Cut, which Prime, Ward and King:

They have not fallen from mismanagement or indiscretion on their part. They are an American sacrifice to British Repudiation! Their downfall has been produced by the return of Bills of Exchange which they had drawn as Baskers assisted the produced by the return of Bills of Exchange which they had drawn as twenty miles beyond Fitchburg, and the trains the return of the produce seen for the return of the return

rails as soon as they are laid at Athol.

From Orange, through Montague and North-field to the state line, the road is under contract,

A HIGHWAY ROBBER IN TROUBLE. . Sunday ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS. The N. York
Tribune gives a more particular account than we have before seen of the arrest of a gang of counterfeiters. This grew out of the arrest of Young in Boston. Selden Brainard was for many years keeper of a lottery office in this city. The account articles to the highest bidder, tried his skill on the articles to the highest bidder, tried his skill on the cranium of Mike who was knocked down before a single bid had been made for hm. A scuffle ensued, but Mr. Tyler was not to be conquered in the "knocking down game," and gave his customer conclusive proof of the fact. A watchman coming up to the parties, the robber was delivered over to him, and yesterday taken before Justice Merrill, who committed him in default of bail in the sum of

man attached to the New Haven train of Worcester Railroad, fell from his place of worenester Kailroad, fell from his place on Friday,
es in
e left
onny,
e fire
fire fire they were killed and one severely wounded recently by
were killed and one severely wounded recently by
where they were at work upon the Rutland Rail-

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. Yesterday afternoon don Brainard, was next arrested—then Hotace Bonney, recently pardoned out of the State of a truck, and knocked down senseless. She Prison, where he had been sent 3 years since for passing counterfeit money, and Leonard Ainsworth, who has been identified as the permeable of the state of the Misses of the Misse son that passed a counterfeit quarter eagle to Mr. E. H. Plure, of 140 Allen street, on the dent, she continued to bleed from the ear and it is often of the last, was likewise arrested by the same officers, as being concerned in making and [Journal.

passing counterfeit money. Great credit is due to the before named officers, for their indefatigable labor in ferretting out and bringing to justice this gang of counterfeiters, who have been long etgaged in flooding the country with spurious money, while upwards of \$8,000 were found in their possession ready for circulation."

Arrival of the French Steamer at New York. Later from Europe. The French steamer Union, which left Cherbourg on the 31st ult, arrived at New York yesterday. From a telegraphic despatch to the Journal, we take the following:

There Children burst to Death. A distressing accident occurred near Claysville, Va. on Sinday evening, the 22d a. The house belonging low fire, together with his three children. Mr. Bosely and wife left home that day for some purpose, leaving at their home thir ittle children, the eldest only about four or five years old, and the youngest an infant all of whom being asleep, the professor of the professor of Law in the University of Company and Professor of Law in the University of Compa

The Union sailed on the 31st ult. She has all Professor of Law in the University at Cambridge, has resigned his professorship. The respassengers. The steamer is detained at quarantine, on account of small row having her in the state of a domestic nature, which metters are the count of small row having her in the count of small row her passengers. The steamer is detained at quarantine, on account of small pox having broken out on board.

The Hibernia made her passage from Boston to Liverpool in eleven days.

The harvest is represented as splendid. Potatoes in England and Ireland continue companatively free from disease.

tatoes in England and Ireland commune comparatively free from disease.

Advices from London state that many important failures occurred in London and other places. Among them are included the failure of Mr. Robinson, the Governor of the Bank of England, and Alexander Dickson & Co.

The drafts of Prime, Ward & Co., had been refused acceptance.

Among the failures were the houses of Lyon & Finney, in Livernool, and H. Castellyn & Finney, in Live

Among the failures were the houses of Lyon & Finney, in Liverprool, and H. Castellyn & Co., in London. Another house in London had also failed for £15,000.

The liabilities of Dixon & Co., amounted to £200,000.

Money was getting easier, and the Bank contemplates a reduction in the rates of interest.

The Bank of England was discounting more liberally.

The news from Mark-lane, (corn mart, London) is characterized as disastrous.

An officer in the old French war, who love his place and pay much better than he loved fight-ing--although no coward in the day of dangering-although no coward in the way
was accustomed in his family devotions to pray
most earnestly for a long and moderate war.

Watermelons are called "cholera bombshells,

MARRIAGES.

There are symptoms of disturbances in Lisbon.

The Queen of Spain and her husband are still at variance.

The Austrians have occupied the city of Ferara.

Much excitement has been created in Parisby the murder of the Ducheas Praslin by her husband, who afterwards committed suicide in prison. The duchess was a daughter of Marshal Sebastiana.

The murder was committed in consequence of the street of the str

15th inst, by Rev. F. D. Huntington, Daniel N. pooner to Elizabeth Elliot, daughter of Chas. Torrey. In Decham, by Rev Dr Lamson, Alfred Rodman, of tew Bedford, to Anne Lothrop, daughter of Thomas

uller.
In Beverly, by Rev Mr Thayer, Capt Charles W.
unson to Miss Georgiana, daughter of Capt George

In Charlestown, 12th inst, by Rev Mr. Ellis, M. George C. Stevens to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. Na-thannel Ayer.

Mr Joseph W. Stocker, of Charlestown, to Miss Harriet W., daughter of Mr John Stocker of Beverly. In Wrentham, 18th inst, by Rev Horace James, Win. Fox Richardson to Cornelia Brown, daughter of Enoch

rown, Esq. In Haverhill, Mr Edward F. Hall to Miss Susa In Greenbush, New York, York, Aug. 28, Master

James R. Cole, aged seventeen years, to Miss Lydia J. Wheeler, aged filteen.
In Wenham, by Rev Mr Kelly, of Hamilton, Mr Eppes Cogswell Jr., to Miss Martha R. Hammond, Eppes Cogswell Jr., to Miss Martual.

In Worcester Sept. 7, by Rev. Mr Bridge, Mr Stephen B. Moore, to Miss Eunice Wright.
Sept. 9, by Rev Mr Smith, Mr Elas Lyman, of Winchester, N. H., to Miss Mary E. Johnson of Northfield.
In New York, 9th inst, at the Astor House, by Rev H. W. Bellows, Mr Edward F. Cutter to Miss Sarah D. Adams, both of Somerville, Mass.

DEATHS.

In this city, 10th inst, Mr Heary Homer, 56.
6th inst, Mr Charles Cole printer, 21.
10th inst, Mr Stephen Winchester, of the firm of E.
A. 4 W. Winchester, 42.
10th inst, David W., youngest child of David W.,
and Sarah A. F. Hill, 17 mos.

12th inst, of dysentery, Augusta, wife of John Stearns, 51. Sept. 12, of consumption, Miss Elizabeth B. Vose, 21, eidest daughter of Mr S. D. Vose, of this city.

13th inst, Mr Nathaniel McKenny, 30.

13th inst, Mra Augusta, only child of Alexander H., and Augusta E. Rice, 15 mos.

13th inst, Mra Elizabeth, wife of N. H. Fairfield, Esq., and daughter of the late Hon. Daniel Kingsbury of Walpole.

14th inst, of cholera infantum, Robert H., only son of John H., and Sarah B. Hunkins, 16 weeks.

In South Boston, 15th inst, of typhus fever, Harriet, youngest daughter of Mr John Fortune, 9 yrs 6 mos.

In Robuth, 15th mst, Mary Augusta, daughter of Benjamin Briggs, 18 mos.

In Maiten, Sept. 14, David Faulkner, 75.

In Maiten, Sept. 15, David Faulkner, 75.

In Maiten, Sept. 15, David Faulkner, 75.

In Roxbury, 13th inst, Mary Ann, daughter of Benjamin Briggs, 18 mos.

In Maiden, Sept. 14, David Fantkner, 75.

In Cambridge, 6th inst, Frederick A., youngest child of Mr Anson J. Stone, 4 yrs 9 mos.

13th inst, James, only child of James H., and Louisa Kelsey, 3 years; 13th of dropsy on the brain, Helen Augusta, only child of Louisa D., and Helen A. Draper, 11 months.

In Somerville, 7th inst, at the McLean Asylu.o, Mr Erastus Coleman, of this city, about 42.

In Beverly, 12th inst, at his residence, Patrick T. Jackson Esu., in the 68th vear of his zee.

In Somerville, 7th inst, at the McLean Asylu.a, Mr Erastus Coheman, of this city, about 42. In Beverly, 12th inst, at his residence, Patrick T. Jackson Esq., in the 68th year of his age. In Danvers, 4th inst, Hon Jonathan Shove, 54. On Monday forenoon, at his residence in North Andover, Dr Joseph Kittredge, 64, a physician of wide repute, and a man of genuine worth. In Sherburne, Mass., 12th inst, Dea. Micah Leland, 68.

In Weymouth, 1st inst, Mrs Christiana Cushing idox of the late Mr John Cushing, of Hingham, 80. idow of the late Mr John Cushing, of Hingham, So.
In North Bridgewater, on Monday morning last.
Nathaniel Langdou, son of Warren Goddard, Pastor of Nathaniel Langdon, son of Warren Goddard, Pastor of edite N. J. Society in that place, 3 mos.

In Farmington, N. H., 10th inst, Mrs Anstriss B. Eastman, wife of Hon. N. Eastman, and sister of Hon. Levi Woodbury, 52.

In Amberst, 8th inst, Mrs Prudence Whipple, wife of Rev Dana Goodsell, 30.

In Keene, N. H., 3d inst, Mr Aaron Wilson, 88, a revolutionary persioner. volutionary pensioner. In Shirley Village, 11th inst, Julia, daughter of Rev

In Sabrucy Vinage, 11th inst, 2013, daugnter of Reviosiah A. Coolidge, 24 yrs.
In Lynn, Mr Mauthew Evans, 22. Miss Caroline lerusha Wiggin, 24.
In Danvers, Caroline M., youngest daughter of Mr loseph Walton, 6 yrs 7 mos.
In Sherburne, Sept. 11, of cholera infantum, Henry Ware, youngest child of Moses C., and Persis W. Babecock. 1 year 5 mos. Vare, youngest child of Moses C., and Persis labcock, I year 5 mos. In Ipswich, Rev Moses Sawyer, 70 yrs 6 mos. In Lawrence, Mr Hiram Grant, formerly of I

In Holden, Sept. 13th, Jane M., daughter of Mr. ries Clapp, 16.
Shrewsbury, Sept. 14, Dolly T. Reed, 20.
Shrewsbury, Sept. 14, polly T. Reed, 20. Number of deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 11th, Males 63; Females 52; Tota 115. Stillborn 3.

Causes.—Disease of the bowels 37, typhus fever 10, inflammation of bowels 2, dysentery 15, diarrhous 6, cholera inflamma 2, disease of the liver 1, consumption 11 inflammation of the 11 inflammation 11 inflammation 12, disease of the liver 1, consumption 1 inflammation 12, disease 1, seconda 1, teething 1, dyspepsis 1. brain fever 1, hermorrhage 1, drowned 1, convulsions 1, rheumatic fever 1, jaundice 1. At Deer Island Hospital-Thirteen deaths have or

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

(For the week commencing Sent 19.)

Review of the Markets.

ASHES—The supply of Pots is small. Moderate ales are making at 54c per lb. Pearls are very scarce, tast as they have declined in New York, they are now held at Sc per lb, cash.

COAL—There have been considerable sales of Sydnam, 15 constant to St. 12 constant, 15 con sales are making at 5 to per lb. Pearls are very scarce, but as they have declined in New York, they are now held at Sc per lb, cash.

COAL-There have been considerable sales of Sydney and Picton at \$7 per chaldron, cash an 1 4 mos.—
Anthracite continues in good demand by retail at \$7 per ton, cash.

COFFEE—There has been quite an active demand the past week, and prices are firm with an upward tendency. The principal sales comprise 3000 bags St. Domingo at 64a64; 3000 do Ro., 7\$a74c; 300 do do, ordinary quality, 74c; 400 do Sumatra, 64c, holders now asking 7c; 250 do Laguira, 74c; 150 do Maracaibo, ordinary, 7c; and some parcels Porto Cabello, Sc. per lb, 6 mos.

per lb, 6 mos.

FRUIT—There have been sales of 1200 boxes Malaga bunch Raisins at 1 45a1 50; casks blue mark at 6 50; Smyrna, in casks, 5 75 each, 6 mos; 50 frails Dates, 6 je per lb, cash.

HAY—The arrivals have been large, and prices are a little lower. Sales of Eastern pressed at \$12 per ton, cash.

HIDES—There have been sales of 3000 Montevided dry, at supposed 12a12je; and 1600 do wet salted, supposed 6 je per lb, exact price not made public; 1200 Rio Grande, 12jec, long credit; a few Southers, 10 is

HIDES—There lave been sales of 3000 Montevideo dry, at supposed 12a12/c; and 1600 do wet salted, sup-posed 6\(\frac{2}{6}\)c per lb, exact price not made public; 1200 Rio Grande, 12/c, long credit; a few Southern, 10/c per lb; 100 bales Patna Cow, green, to arrive, 1 12\(\frac{1}{6}\); 50a100 do heavy Madras Goat Skins, to arrive, 30c; 50 do Patna do, to arrive, 23a25c each, 6 mos.

50s 100 do heavy Madras Goat Skins, to arrive, 30c; 50 do Patna do, to arrive, 23a25c each, 6 mos.

HOPS—There have been some further receipts of new, which have been selling at 11a12c per lb, cash.

LEATHER—There continues to be a good demand at full prices.

LIME—There has been a good demand for shipments and prices have never a good demand for shipments.

LIME—There has been a good demand for shipment-and prices have advanced. Sales have been made of Thomaston at \$2a85c per cask, cash.

and prices have advanced.

Thomaston at S2a5be per cask, cash.

METALS—There is a moderate demand for Sheathing Copper, at 23jc; yellow sheathing Metal 20c per lb, 6 mos. Iron has been in good demand, and sales have been made of 300 tons Scovich Fig. Gartsherries, brand, from vessel, at \$34, and lots from store at \$35 per ton, 6 mos. Scovich Fig. Gartsherries, brand, from vessel, at \$34, and lots from store at \$35 per ton, 6 mos. American is acarce, and sales have been ande at \$36a38 per ton, 6 mos. Of Bar, 75 loos, Russia Old Sable sold at \$100 per ton, 6 and 8 mos.

Nails are in active demand, at \$4jc per lb, cash. For Lead there has been considerable enquiry. About 2000 pigs have been taken at \$4jc per lb, cash; no more to be had at that price. Holders are asking \$4jc per lb, ash which small sales are making.

MOLASSES—The operations the past week have

MOLASSES—The operations the past week have

MOLASSES—The operations the past week have

MILLEN THE TOWN TH

which small sales are making.

MOLASSES—The operations the past week have been quite limited. Some lots of Cuba sweet, early crop, have been sold at 25c, and of late importations at 24c; Trinidad at 29a30e per gal, 6 mos. In distilling qualities, a cargo of 300 hlds Cuba sour, sold at 23c per gallon, 6 mos.

PROVISIONS—There has been a steady demand for all kinds the past week. Clear Pork is scarce, and is selling at \$1850a19; mess 16a16 50; prime 13a 1359; 300 bbis old prime sold at 11 50 per bbl, 4 mos. Beef has been in good request, with considerable sales of Western mess at 14a14 50 per bbl, 4 mos. Lard is firm at the advanced prices. Large sales in kegs at 12½c, and in 1bbis at 10½a11c. Hams 9½a10c per ib, 4 mos. Butter and Cheese are in good demand at quoted prices.

110FS.

110FS.

110FS.

120FS.

120F

RICE—There is but little in the market. Small sales are making to the trade, at 606 to per lb, 6 mos.

SEEDS—Sales of Herds Grass at 2 50a 2 62 to Red

Top 55c per laushel; Western Clover, 7a7tc; North-

TALLOW—Dealers are Sales of 4000 lbs at 9 to per l WOOL-There has been a good demr

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK

[By John Tyler.] [By John Tyler,]

Molasses—14 cabks Porto Rico, 28½c per gal 4 m.
Corn—1200 sacks New Orleans white and yellon, 4

67½c per bu cash.
Sugar—183 hhds 99 bbls Porto Rico, 86 75 a 83. 100 lbs 4 mos.

Corn—New Orleans, 73 sacks mixed, 270 do 16. 1195 do yellow, 66 a 71 to per bu cash.

[By Horatio Harris & Co.]

in his journeying at the rate of one cent per parties the rate of one cent per parties the rate of one cent per parties the rate of the ra

is certain that he lays up a the close of every day. He com-business in the down-town stre-the day is breaking, and continu

the day is breaking, and conting once employment until the dever goes home to dinner, but generally purchases a dry crus cats it sitting upon the lower stom House, or the City Hall, utter a word to a living soul; stranger looks upon him he feared aum—"what a poor miserab

stranger looks upon him he fexclaim—"what a poor miseral is, indeed, a pitiable object to his leather clothes are glossy a accumulated filth of many year tenance—it is furrowed all over teles, which no one could be moistened by a tear. He is a h—repulsive and even terribl For fifteen years have we know being, and "even then he was not older now." There are percity who have been familiar ways and twenty years, and ways and the property of the

upwards of twenty years, and he has been a paper scavenger time. At all times, when the

howl through the streets, and

dog-star reigns, does he pu

and orgraning employment.
And now that we have into the reader, it is meet that we what we know of his actual c a miser,—a narrow-minded and can count his dollars by tens of

ext he meets the miserable m highway, asked him the time

will be promptly answered, on a superb gold watch, hidden is ments. A dry crust of bread at

ments. A dry crust of bread an constitute his daily food, and y ries the deeds in his pocket, wh be the proprietor of at least five ing houses, located in a fashion

city; certificates of bank stock ble papers are also hidden in h is a widower, but the father of

ter, whom he has established furnished house, as the soul treant. She has all she need household things, and every lo

son, and though her servants

sumptuous feast, none partie

piness on such occasion to call friend, yet the privilege of giv is denied by her father, in the imperative manner. In the re-

ter's dwelling is located a ric

eabin, resembling more the sety than a human habitation, only dwelling place of outlook he spends the precious leisore life, counting his gold a

eignatures of his deeds by the

d until after the hour of mid

exhausted with his strange vig he fasten with heavy iron bol

n his oaken table, and seldo

and sinks to sleep upon

NARROW ESCAPE. The to

on this island. One of them carried to the bottom by a hall

since. As is their custom, on

and the other in the stern, w

nearly filled with fish.—The v

called her associate to help, l

leave her seat for fear of sin

bost. The fish was allowed tom two or three times to get drawn alongside, to be killed a seems he did out like to be n

woman, and resisted In the hook, attached to the line, we

nd-and then came the dang

The unsubdued monster, ment, now set out for the

heroine, not wishing to

ngaged. To this fact a

clung to the boat. She was a board, but before losing her h line providentially parted, and

reservation of her life. The rom six to nine feet in length The hook was drawn through

the hand, but was cut out

twenty years, and

Oats—3000 bushels, at 38c per bushel, Corn—900 sacks New Orleans, yellow Corn—500 sacks. 651 cts per bu cach. Raisins—100 boxes Malaga Bunch, 70c perbox.

egs do Leaf, 114c.
Pea Beans—14 bbls, \$1 10 per bu cash, Hams—6 hbds western mass, poor, \$5 per bbl Hams—6 hbds western, 2½ a 3½c per lb, cash. Sugar—115 hbds 51 bbls Porto Rico, adv, 3 ml

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

lb cash, s. s.

Boston, Sept. 17. Flour-The ceipts have been light, not ply the wants of the trade Michigan 5 871; Ohio The supply of Southern continue been made of Georgetown new burg extra Eagle, \$7, 600 bbls de Sales of Corn Meal at 3a3 25 per

Oats 40544c.

14th—Sales of new Genesce at 5 755 514; de 5 505 624; Western 5 3745 50. Sales of m Corn at 65565c per bush; and prime yellow at 656 Sales of Oats at 46547 per bush.

CATTLE AND MEAT.

BRIGHTON MARKET, MONDAY, Sept 13. At Market, 2900 Beef Cattle and Stores, 12 y ambs, and about 1650 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Extra, 0 00; first quality, tecond do, 5 75; third do, \$4 25a5 00.

STORE CATTLE—Sales were not noticed, as ery few sold at 4 o'clock. WORKING OXEN—Sales made at 78, 90, and COWS AND CALVES—Sales were made at

no 3-94. Very dull.

SHEEF—Sales of lots at 1 75 to 3 25. Lands
75 to \$5. The Sheep at market were better is
y than last week, and last week's prices fully su

N. B. In consequence of a very severe stornacket for stock of all kinds is considered dell

SALES OF STOCKS ON WEDNESDAY

AT AUCTION. [By Stephen Brown & Son.]

tres Old Colony RR, 100 per sh.

Cleshire RR, 93½ a 94½ per sh.

Cleshire RR, 93½ a 94½ per sh.

Vermont & Mass. RR, 82.

Great Falls Manuf Co, 202 a 207½.

Fall River RR, 10½ per sh.

Washington Ins. Co., 3½ adv.

Adantic Mills, 83½ a 84 per ct.

U. S. Six per Cents, payable 1862, v.

4 per cent adv.

[AT THE BROKERS' BOARD.]

5 shares Boston and Worcester, RR, 1194.

1 do Westeru RR, 1104.

1 do Northern RR, 1034.

1 do Fitchburg, RR, 123.

5 do Boston and Maine RR, 147.

25 do East Boston Dividents, S.

275 do Norwich and Worcester RR, 484 a 49.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Sept. 6 .- IF week.] Sperm—There is a steady demand, sales since our last of parcels of 800, 400 and all at \$1, cash, at which price we understan all at §1, cash, at which price we understand the none now offering in this market, holders demandia advace. Whale—Demand brisk, and prices have ther advanced. Sales about 4290 bbls, at prices ing from 34a37c½, according to qual. Sales of 673 South Sea for ex at 34c; 325 bbls do at 34c; 29 N. W. Coast at 35c; 700 bbls do at 36c; 710 bbls at 36½c; 1070 bbls at 37½c, cash, which latter price subsequently refused for a parcel of 400 bbls hands N. W. Coast.

PROVISIONS.

VEGETABLES.

[Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS

Butter, tump, h. Do. West'n, h. Do. tub, # h . . . 16@. Do. West'n, ke Do. West'n, ke Do. West'n, ke

MUNICIPAL COURT. Elizar Chronotype, was indicted . Isaac Hull Wright, by p purporting to have been written the Massachusetts regimen Mexico, which stated that Chabit of getting intoxicated, bruelly beaten two privates, ant plead not guilty, and the to the October term; Mr. E. ing for his appearance, in the Several persons were arrai

continued to the next term. A Courageous Man. A St. Louis on the 4th in deputy sheriff, who, having dent, had the use of but one fray alone and attempted to who then drew a pistol, bo knocked him down and wi

ringleader, who had mad nent of J. P. Haynes, house for many years, at I destroyed by fire night of took in one of the stables, so ness of the hostler, eithe or pipe. The buildings but

entered into a contract to land" east of Cunard wh blocklof granite ware-house on Union wharf. When houses will be leased to th

Louisville Journal states to Proffit of Indiana, formering ress from the Evansvill recently Minister to Brazil the 7th inst.

mber were \$ 105,178.

MORE EMANCIPATION.

ernment for a period of two DEATH OF HON. GEORGE

The gross amount of the fork State Canals, bids fa 4,000,000. The tells for

sible. The other rioters the down and stamped upon his interrupted by the arrival of deputy then started up and planting the rioters.

ing the house and stables wildings. Loss at least ty the French Chambers, mod of slaves in the French cold

ect to secure the election of in French Guiana, every me favor of emancipation. The probably be, that a decisive by said Council for the accor-EMIGRANTS. The Mon

number of emigrants arrivebee and Montreal, up to ceived advices of 2,902 have lab and Irish ports betwee August. It is confidently tal emigration of the preceed 100,000! The Bee states that a ger

king has ood demand for dones. HIS WEEK

no, 28 ic per gal 4 mos. is white and yellow, 65 o Rico, 86 75 a 85 40 mixed, 270 do yellow, s & Co.]
r bushel, cash.
s, yellow and white, 64 inch, 70c per box, cash. 74c per fb, cash—600

M. Flour market is

o fresh at \$50; Roch.
t the same; 460 Okio.
Wheat very heavy;
at S4c in the slip; Com.
and flat yellow at 68c;

at 5 7505 814: old at orine yellow at 67a70.

and Stores, 12 yokes

de at 78, 90, and 110.

5 to 3 25. Lambs from ket were better in qual k's prices fully sustain

age lots, 54c; at retail,

very severe storm, the s considered dell, and a

N WEDNESDAY.

Lack Son.

per sh. 44 per sh. 5, 82. 5, 202 a 2074.

s' BOARD.]

ter, RR, 1194.

R, 117. cy n 30 d 213. nis, 8. ster RR, 484 a 49.

FT. Sept. 6 .- IFeet

sady demand, with sales sady demand, with sales S00, 400 and 350 bbls, we understand there is t, holders demanding an sk, and prices have fur-290 bbls, at prices rang-qual. Sales of 675 bbls

do at 36c; 710 bblas

ND EGGS. esc, besi,ton .. 7400... 9 common,ton .. 500... 7 o, \$2 100 dos .. 1400... 16

nan, \$\psi\$ 15... 11... 15
ntta Cow.g.
lted, each... 1 (0.0 180
dry...... 700... 90

ton..... 00 00:012 00 w, 100 lbs. 40:0. 50

red, light ... 1540 ... 16 lo., heavy ... 1540 ... 16 'n slaugh'r ... 1660 ... 17 dry hide 1600 ... 17

ern, hard... 5 00 a 5 25 go, & cord. 5 00 a 5 25 a Shore, h'd 6 00 a 6 25

to i L'ood ... 268 ... 27 be, super ... 348 ... 37 bet quality ... 206 ... 38 2d do ... 148 ... 38

TABLES. tin, 9 bbl. 175@ 200 les, 9 bbl. 6 50m0 700 bern, 9 bbl. 6 50m0 900 goes, 9 bbl. 6 00m0 900

ces.]

Inincy Market.] RD, &c.

sh. , 3½ adv. 84 per ct. payable 1862, with con

MEAT. MONDAY, Sept 13.

r bu cash. poor, \$5 per bbl, cash. Sic per lb, cash. o Rico, adv, 5 sold, 6ic GRAIN. GRAIN.

There has been a very the the week. The rething sufficient to superior the superior to the superior that he superior the superior that he superior the superior that t

The epi porturo of an ecut per posses of the contrary, which are last three or four days to a feet of one cent per posses of the contrary, which are last three or four days to malgarity has sharmingly increased. Previously malgarity has sharmingly increased. The malgarity increased has been for every deep of the commences his daily form the house of the capture of the commence his sharping has been for several days most afficient, and a stilling upon the lower steps of the Customers of the commence of the co oner. In the rear of the daugh-

Narrow Escape. The two "fishing women," somewhat celebrated on this coast, reside at this island. One of them came near being arried to the bottom by a hallibut a short time see. As is their custom, one sat in the bow at the other in the sten, with the little skiff only filled with fish.—The woman in the bow at the boat hooked a very large hallibut, and miled her associate to help, but she dared not are her seat for fear of sinking their loaded int. The fish was allowed to run to the bottom was alongside, to be killed and drawn in. It is seens be did out her the bottom and the common in the seens be did out her the bottom. The mast her came the danger.

The mead-and then came the danger.

The mead-and then came the danger.

The mead-and then came the danger.

The mead-body along the hold of the boat the betone, not wishing to accompany hin, chang to the boat. She was drawn nearly overleard, but before losing her hold of the boat the providentially parted, and he thus because danged. To this fact alone she owes the meateration of her life. The fish was probably bon six to nine feet in length.

The hook was drawn through the thick part in the book of the control of the date.

The mead of the came the danger is a feet when the control of the massacre, her distribution being made except between Indians and whites. In some of the districts he whites have succeeded in reaching the cities, and were there waiting succeous of the districts he whites have succeeded in reaching the cities, and were there waiting succeous of the districts he whites have succeeded in reaching the cities, and were there waiting succeous of the districts he whites. In some of the districts he whites have succeeded in reaching the cities, and were there waiting the capture of the districts he whites. In some of the districts he whites have succeeded in reaching the cities, and the massacre, he asy, was universal, no distinction being and except between Indians and whites. In some or, and the massacre was universal, no distinction being and the

chronotype, was indicted for libelling Lieut.

d. Isaac-Hull Wright, by publishing a letter upstrug to have been written by a volunteer the Massachusetts tegiment of troops now in exce, which stated that Col. W. was in the bat of getting intoxicated, and that he had nelly beaten two privates, &c. The defendable of guilty, and the case was continued the October term; Mr. E. Wright recognize for his appearance, in the sum of \$500.

Sveral persons were arraigned for violations the hecase law, most of which cases were the hecase law, most of which cases were astaged to the next term.

A Courageous Max. At a midnight brawl a St. Louis on the 4th instant, Mr. Ronald, had the use of but one arm, entered the had not all the west private and attempted to arrest the ringleader, the then drew a pistol, but Ronald instantly had all the was half inseated him down and with his single hand had blows upon him until he was half inseated. The other rioters then threw the deputy was and stanged none him until they were attened to the Wall street banks yesterday, of which as one of the Wall street banks yesterday, of which

The other rioters then threw the deputy was and stamped upon him, until they were the trupted by the arrival of a few citizens; the puty then started up and pursued and arrested to magleader, who had made off.

Fire at Passadumkeag. The entire established for many years, at Passadumkeag, was for many years, at Passadumkeag, was stored by fire night of 2d inst. The fire with none of the stables, supposed by the eare-with mone of the year of the piece is fally equal to that of the mint, and it is within a small fride of the weight of the genuine \$250 pieces. [N. Y. Com. Adv., 9th.]

yed by fire night of 2d inst. The fire tone of the stables, supposed by the earess of the hostler, either from his labthorn The buildings burnt were the tavern we large stables well finished, containtons of hay, and a wood-shed coanecthouse and stables together, and out-

lone EMANCIPATION. The recent Act of

CAUGHANTS. The Montreal Pilot says the baber of emigrants arrived at the ports of thee and Montreal, up to the 4th September, 181,440; and the Emigrant Agent had teled advices of 9 000 have part of the did divide of 180 have so that the second of the sec ed advices of 2,902 having sailed from Brit-and Irish ports between the 1st and 19th last. It is confidently expected that the to-

The Bee states that a gentleman in Boston has bered into a contract to build on the "made ad" east of Cunard wharf, East Boston, a

The difference of the southeast part of Lexington, a Signated in the southeast part of Lexington, containing 80 acres of land, with a Dwelling House, day and suitable out land wharf. When completed, the ware-see will be leased to the United States govment for a period of twenty years.

DEATH OF HON. GEORGE H. PROFFIT. The

JEWETT & PRESCOTTS

SPACIOUS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT IN MILK STREET.

BOSTON,
Is the ACKNOWLEDGED DEPOT for all kinds of RICH SILK GOODS, SHAWLS,

Choice Styles, Colors and Qualities.

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS:

THEIR CUSTOMERS.

SILK AND SHAWL STORE, MILK STREET, A Few Steps from Washington street.

> THE MOST Agreeable, Easy, Pleasant,

From Prof. Hayward, Mass. Med. College.

The first successful application of it was made here in September last, by Dr. Morton, a distinguished deutist.—
To Dr. Morton, I think, must be awarded the credit of being the first who demonstrated, by actual experiment on the human subject, the existence of this wonderful property.

The machines will be delivered at any depot on the railroads that may be directed by the purchaser, warranted, and any 10 monety.

on the names suggesty.

From the Evening Gazette.

Dr. Morton has made a great improvement in mechanical dentistry. We have seen as whole upper set of teeth, and we consider the style and finish to be a little superior to any we ever saw. They are inserted by a chemical process so firmly to the 1 ke, that several pounds weight may be attached to the piste and raised from the floor.

All the superior of the supe



Trees. COMMERCIAL GARDEN AND NURSERY

PLUSHING, NEAR NEW YORK.

This establishment now covers an area of more than seventy acres, and the proprietors are enabled to fornish on the most reasonable terms, severy desirable variety of Fruit and Oranmental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines &c.

During the past year their collection has been enriched by many novelties from Europe, which will be found worthy the attention of Amsteurs. Catalogues furnished gratio on application, by mail to Flushing, or personally at 10 Pine street, New York.

18 Semphatically a Book for exery Farmer, and no Farmer's Library is complete without it. The demand for TEN THOUSAND COPIES in the short space of four months, speaks volumes in favor of the work. The Farmer has in this neat and compact vide without properties of the work. The Farmer has in this neat and compact vide at 10 Pine street, New York.

Fruit Trees.

Notice

I s hereby given that WILLIAM SANDERSON, a Minor, having rim away from the Subscriber, I forbid all persons trusting or harboring him on my account.

Wayland, Sept. 1st, 1847. 3w* sept11

Farm for Sale. situated in the South part of Shrewsbury, three fourths of a mile from the south Fost Office, and within five miles of Worcester. Said Farm contains fifty four acres, well divided into mowing, tillings, pasture and woodland, with about one hundred Apple Trees grafted, and many more suitable to graft. The Farm will be sold low and may be made to sell four or dire hundred dollars higher than is now asked for it in dre years. For further particulars inquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

CHESTER V. NEWTON.

Wanted Immediately. IAN and WIFE, without children, to take the harge of a Farm for one year. Particular reference required. Letters containing applications, if left Office and directed to "T." will be forwarded to the

TRUSSES, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. A GREAT variety of the most approved kinds in us comptising probably the largest and best assurings in the city, will be found at WM. B. LITTLE & CO. Drug Store, No. 194 Hanover, corner of Salem Street, Bo

A large and well selected stock of DRUGS, MEDI-CINES, PERFUMERY and FOREIGN LEECHES, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality and will be sold at the lowest market prices.

Ington, containing 60 acres of land, with a Dwelling House, 6ara and suitable out Buildings. Said Farm contains a good variety of Fruit Trees—Also a good Peat Mandersen, translated by Mary Howitt. This week will be leased to the United States govariety of Fruit Trees—Also a good Peat Mandersen, translated by Mary Howitt. This was illed for the premises.

DEATH OF HON. GEORGE H. PROFFIT. The courselled Journal states that Hon. George H. PROFFIT. The courselled Journal states that Hon. George R. Lexington, Sept. 18, 1847.

Farm for Sale in Shrewsbury.

Containing about 95 acres, in the east-crity part of Shrewsbury, on the content of the tells on all the New York State Canals, bids fair to be this year, over the State Canals, bids fair to be this year, over the State Canals, bids fair to be this year, over the state Canals, bids fair to be this year, over the state were \$ 105,178.

Shrewsbury, Sept 18, 1847.

Shrewsbury, Sept 18, 1847.

Shrewsbury, Sept 18, 1847.

New Book.

THE True Story of my Life: A Sketch, by Hans Christian a good variety of Fruit Trees—Also a good Peat that Anderseen, translated by the tital Anderseen, translated on the terms. The tite was the was translated as the deprevations of which we noticed a few days since, proves to be exceedingly interesting. The struggles on the prevalence on the lowest rank of life, and subjected to all the deprevations of size and on the lowest rank of life, and subjected to all the deprevations of a man of genius, placed in the tower translated by size, prove to be exceedingly interesting. The struggles on the prevalence of the sile, and any other lowest events of the early subjected to all the deprevations of early subjected to all the deprevations of the early subjected to all the deprevations of the subjected to all

Farm for Sale.

Acres, well apportioned, watered, and fenced.

The buildings are, a house, wood-house and grainery, among the best (farm houses) and meat-convenient. Barn, 50 by 30, and such improvements have been made within the last four years that it is quite insufficient: some preparation has been made for building. They stand high, giving a view of the centre village, and a partial view of a number of other villages; yet are shielded from the severest winds by a hill on the north-west. About 4100 worth of fruit was raised last year; besides there are a great many young trees just coming into bearing, among which are 10 kinds of the most approved Cherrice, as many of Peaches and Pears; also Plums, Apricots, Quinces, Gapes, &c.
There is also a new nursery containing from 3 to 4000 young trees; of which from 1 to 2000 were budded a year ago, with more than 40 varieties of 6 mit, and are now in an extremely thrifty condition.

borhood to be carried to notion, when it considered in the discount for outlays upon farms along the line of said Hailroad. The subscriber believes that from \$10.50 doi! lars worth can be made on his farm yearly.

Can be examined any time by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

N. C. DAY. Lunenburg, Aug. 21, 1847.

One mile and a half from the Centre, containing eighty five acres. Fifteen of which are covered with a thrifty growth of wood and timber. Most of the remainder is suitable for tilling, mowing or pasturage, and is divided by stone fence, nearly half of which has been built within tenyours, into liently watering from one to eight acres scale, and conveniently watering from one to eight acres scale, and conveniently watering from one to eight acres scale, and conveniently watering from one to eight acres scale, and conveniently watering from the premises is an orchard of scheme. On the premises is an orchard of scheme failing fountains. On the premises is an orchard of scheme for Apple, Pear, Peach and Flum Trees, also Grape Vines, Carrant and Grosscherry Bushes. The Buildings consist of Abounce, two Barns, a Cellar under one of them; a Building seed for feeding Swine, in sheltering Carriages and Tools, and storing Grain; and a Wood House and others and bushes of them; a Buildings. Stock, Tools and Crops with the place, if desired, and passession given immediately. For other particulars inquire of OTIS ADAMS, Post Master, or WILLIAM A. FISK, near the premises. Sw septi

Pitt's Patent Horse Power and Machine FOR THRASHING AND CLEANING GRAIN.

Agreeable, Easy, Pleasant,
***TRETH**

**DR. MORTON,
***CLATE KEEP 4 MORTON, No. 19, TREMONT ROW, SOSTON.

***WOULD take this method to inform his patients and the public generally, that he continues to insert Teeth upon his new plan, but that he has recessly made great and valuable improvements which he confidently believes, give him in the insertion of teeth, equal, if not greater facilities and advantages, than can be found at any other establishment.

The well known character of the operations performed at his office, for several years past, renders is necessary for him to mention the "peculiar advantages of his system of practice.

From the Boaton Post.

Dr. Morton has been particularly successful in contriving gold plates for the support of articical teeth, and has given the most perfect satisfaction in some recent operations of svery difficult nature.

From Prof. Hayward, Mass. Med. College.

The first successful application of it was made here in September Iast, by Dr. Morton, a distinguished deutist.

All orders will be promptly answered, and any information well be support of artificial teeth, and has given the most perfect satisfaction in some recent operation, one of which has earned him \$2.-10. James G. Bares, Edg., of Earned with two machines.

From Prof. Hayward, Mass. Med. College.

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any improvement.

We have also a good assortment of the various patterns of Parlor, Office and COOKING STOVES, at No. 22 Union street GREENMAN & NORTHRUP. 074

Cole's American Veterinarian, R Diseases of Domestic Animals, showing the Causes, Sumptimes, and technology, and votes for controlling and technology and rections for Training and Breeding, smooth with full diseases with full diseases. By S. W. COLE, ESQ.

In which he may find the whole subject of the Treatment of Domestic Animals, familiarly discussed, and rules and remedies fully and clearly prescribed.

First Trees.

A RARE CHANCE FOR THOSE WISHING TO PURCHISE CHARGE.

A large and splendid lot of Apple Trees, two years from the bud, numbering five thousand, which Trees received the first premium from the Essex Co. Society last year.

Another lot of 1000 Trees, four years from the bud. A fine premium lot of Pear Trees on young and seeding roots, 3 and four years from the bud, from 5 to 16 feet high, consisting of the best proved varieties, numbering 2000.

Besides Plum, Cherry and Peach Trees, of the best kinds. All of the above trees I have myself raised from the seed, therefore they can be recommended to be of superior quality.

Solution of this work. We understand that it has already had a five and extended sale; unany times its price to almost the seed of the seed of the provided provided the seed of the seed of the provided provided

"This will be found a useful book. It speaks of diseases under the names by which they are known in this country, and the remedies prescribed are generally within reach of every Farmer, and may frequently be found on his own farm. We secoul the suggestion that it should be in the hands of every Farmer."

The price of this valuable Book, finely bound in leather is 50 cents. is 50 cents.

WANTED. 50 ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT, AND ENTERPRISING AGENTS, to sell this Work, two in each State in the Union. A small capital of from \$25 to \$50, will be necessary for each Agent. Address, Post Poid the Publishers.

30HN P. EWETT & CO., aug 14 3m 23 Cornhill, Booksetlers Row.

with others in a part connected with the main building.
The barn is eighty feet in length by theiry-air in widningmy the contral drive-way extending from each to end.
out-buildings of both house and barn are larger than the contract of the contract of

Notice. TREES! TREES!!

The Subscriber has a few thousand of Apple Stocks for sale, three years from the bud, some of them are very hundsome—three to four feet high. Also, Peach, oudded and natural, low by the hundred. Also, Butternut and Augar Mapple, from three to five feet in height. Also, Parkey, Pium, Cherry and Quince, of various kinds.

West Brookfield, April 24, 1847.

own.
Buildings good.
HALLOWAY BRIGHAM.
Westboro', June 1. 4m* js5

Ploughs for Sale. The subscriber has constantly at North Bridgewater, a good supply of Plonghs manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, and by D. Prouty & Co. Also, Castings for the same. Castings of the old patterns, such as Bridgewater, Hitchcock's, &c., may be had on ap ion to

STATE Mutual Life Assurance Company OF WORCESTER.

100,000 DOLLARS. Hox. JOHN DAVIS, Prasident.
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THIS Company commenced issuing Policies on the first of June, 1845, and in two sears have issued 1000 Policies, and neceived \$0.068 32 in Premiums.

This Company is conducted on the most economical principles, its premiums for assurance are not expended in paying heavy reuts or high salaries to its officers, and insisted of taking more money of the assured than enough Concord, Mass., Sept. 4.

Ranges! Ranges!

Ranges. Ranges.

Table subscriber would take this opportunity to annexe to the citizens of Boston, Providence, and the public has menufactures and is as del Propriate of the Builder of t

THE Lectures of Harvard University will begin at the new Medical College, in Grove Street, Bos-ton, on the first Wednesday of November, and continue me, new Medical College, in Grove Street, Boston, on the lifest Wednesday of November, and continue four months.

Ocstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, by Walter Channing, M. D., Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, by Jancob Bigelow, M. D., Surgery, by George Hay ward, M. D. Chemistry, by John W. Webster, M. D. Theory and Practice of Medicine, by John W. Webster, M. D. Theory and Practice of Medicine, by John W. Webster, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology, by John B. S. Jackson, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology, by Oliver W. Holmes, M. D.

The Fees collectively amount to \$50; Matriculation \$3; Dissecting Ticket \$5—use of the Library and access to the Hospital gratuitous; Graduation Fee \$20.

The growth of the Medical Class having exceeded the accommodations of the old Medical College, a new and elegant edifice has been retexted, during lust year, in the westeria part of the city, near the Hospital, provided with spacetous Lecture Rooms, a most extensive Anatomical and Pathological Museum, an ample Chemical Laboratory, together with Collections, Instruments and Apparatus, illustrative of all the other branches.

The character of this School is eminently practical. Four of the Professors are Physicians or Surgeons of the Massachusett General Hospital, where Clinical Lectures in Medicine and Surgery are constantly given to the Star Massachusett General Hospital, where Clinical Lectures in Medicine and Surgery are constantly given to the Star Chemical Control of the Class.

The character of this School is eminently practical, four of the Professors are Physicians or Surgeons of the unprecedented liberality of its benefactors; and is now one that the Star Surgery of Devarions are numerous of coistend Scar, best endowed, and bost arranged institutions of coistend Scar, best endowed, and bost arranged institutions of coistend Scar, best endowed, and bost arranged institutions of coistend Scar Lecture, and are performed in presence of the class.

Tremont Street Medical School.

Tremont Street Medical School.

IN BOSTON, OVER 33 TREMONT ROW.

Tull 8 School was instituted in Boston in 1533, for the authorized for the purpose of giving to private pupils a thorough Course of Instruction by Lectures and Examinations throughout it has been been supplied by the Course of Instruction by Lectures and Examinations throughout it have been supplied by the Course of Children's Course of Chil

Extra courses of lectures on particular subjects are given in sommer by various gentlemen in their respective branches.

The course were delivered during the past and present members of the Eye, by Dr. Bethune; on Midwifery, by Dr. Storer; on Microscopial Anatomy, by Dr. Holmes, on Comparative Anatomy, by Dr. Holmes, on Comparative Anatomy, by Dr. Holmes, on Diseases of the Ski, by Dr. Gordon, on Pathological Anatomy, by Dr. Holmes, on Comparative Anatomy, by Dr. Holmes, on Surgical Pathology, by Prof. A. B. S. Jackson; on Medical Jurisprudence, by Dr. Storer; on Microscopial Anatomy, by Dr. Holmes, on Surgical Pathology, by Dr. H. J. Bigelow.

The Machine in the Eustern Counties of Massachusetts in an elimination of the Skin, by Dr. Gordon, on Pathological Anatomy, by Dr. Holmes; on Surgical Pathology, by Dr. H. J. Bigelow.

School, with a full account of the institution, may be had gratis at Buruett's Apothecary store, 33 Tremont Row; at Ticknor's bookstore, corner of School and Washington streets; or at French's bookstore, 28 Washington streets.

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I adapted to the most extensive wholesale or the smallest identification of the state of the same price, 30 cents per set.

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The supprecedented demand for this work, in the short space of one year, is its best recommendation. Upwards space of one year, is its best recommendation. Upwards of 200 mercantile firms in the city have adopted the method.

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Orange, Aug., 27, 1847.

Orange, Aug., 27, 1847.

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This establishment is open day and evening for practically preparing young men for the duties of Merchants' Clerks. Students are aided in procuring suitable employment. The NAVIGATION slepartment is under the inmediate superintendence of a Professor of Nautical Science in the U. S. Navy.

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The best Churn TET invented, is Kendail's Cylinder Churn, easy an rapid in its operation, can be set on a form, chair of table when in use, and is warranted to give entire satis-

tion.

ive different sizes, from three to twenty five gallons, for at wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices. Iso, Gault's Charms, Dash do, Butter Boxes, Butter rkers and Butter Stamps, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
Over the Market, entrance South Market street.
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NEW and important method of Heating and Ventilating Dwellings. Churches, School Houses, Hospitala, Stores, &c., Chilow Patent, 1817. Gentlemen who have studied the science of Heating and Ventilating, and all others in want of a superior Farnace, are invited to examine this valuable arrangement which is acknowledged by all that have examined it, to be the most important invention known. Many years experience in inventing, manufacturing and putting into use his well known Furnace, which has been so extensively introduced and admired, has given him an opportunity, by carefully observing the operation of Furnaces, to detect objections and make many improvements. And having seen the injurious effects of a dry, harsh burnt air, coming from red hot rron, and the great waste of Coal, by being melted to claders in range and the class of the content of the want of a suitable radiating surface, has induced him to remedy these objections, and at great expense and care, has just completed five sizes of a Furnace which will supersede all other plans of heating buildings. By this method the air to be heated never comes in contact with red hot from, but produces a free brick, (on a new plan, without melting the Coal.) The construction of the fire pot being such as to present a broad, but shallow depth of coal; by means of which, the air is exposed to a much improved and enlarged radiating surface, has the substitute of the fire pot being such as to present a broad, but shallow depth of coal; by means of which, the air is exposed to a much improved and enlarged radiating surface, has the substitute of the surface, which makes fifty per cent. saving in face. He has also invented a new plan of setting his farnaces in brick, which prevents the heat from escaping through the walls into the cellar, but is taken into the apartments to be heated; and a supply of pure and into the apartments to be heated; and a supply of pure and the produces are substituted and the least from escaping through the substitute for the result in

street. Boston.

3. Particular attention given to Ventilating Buildings, and Curing Smoky Chimneys. CARDNER CillLSON.

Boston, Aug. 14, 1847.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale IN VERNON, ROCKVILLE, CT.,

Fresh Seeds for 1847. HOVEY & CO., 7 MERCHANTS' ROW, BOSTON,

HAVE received their complete Stock of SEEDS for the present year; they are from the same sources which gave such general satisfaction hast year; and comprises the best assortment of prime Seeds ever offered in Box-raised for them by the most careful and experienced Seed growers, they have received by recent arrivals from Europe, all the new and valuable sorts which are to be obtained.

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Biggt. Early Bassano; Whyte's Superb Long-Red; Fine Blood, &c.

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FLOWER SEUS. Upwards of 600 varieties, including all the newest and most beautiful sorts. Selections of the finest Double Asters; Balsoms; Larkspurs; German Stock Gillidowers, and others of the most Show Flowers, and small package; 10 varieties in a package for \$81. Infirmary. Clinical instruction is given at the Hospital Hordinary. Clinical instruction is given at the Hospital Horoughout the year, by Drs. Bigelow, Jackson, Holmes, and H. J. Bigelow. Sufficient opportunities are afforded for experience in Obstetric practice, and ample facilities for the pursuit of Practical Anatomy, without extractive and the Hospital Horoughout the Grant March. Buring the Winter mentls, Dissections are continued, and exuminations are holding mentled the Control of the Contr

Count De Laporte's Series of Instruction Books IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

M. D. TICKNOB & CO., would respectfully enough the attention of Teachers and all interested in the study of the French Language to the face of the french Language of the study of the French Language to the study of the French Language to the study of the face of the fac from the former edition, consisting of A French Grammar, containing all the rules of the language, upon a new and improved plan, 1 vol, 12mo. Speaking Exercises with a Key, for the illustration of the rules and idioms of the French Language, 1 vol, 12mo. Key to the French Exercises, bound separately, 1 vol, 12mo. A Self Teaching Reader, for the Study of the Fronunciation of the French Language, after a plan entirely new, which will enable the American and English student to acquire with facility a correct promuciation with or without the assistance of a teacher, 1 vol, 12mo. Teachers desirous of examining these works with a view of introducing them can obtain copies of the Publishers.

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THE Young Ladies' Elocutionary Reader, containing a selection of Reading Lessons, by Anna U. Rosseil, and the Ruies of Elocution, adapted to Female Readers, by Wm. Rosseil.

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These Works are intended to combine, in each volume, the twofold advantage of a series of Reading Lessona, selected under the special influence of feminine tasts and abolts, with a Manual of Elocution, adapted expressly to the systematic instruction of Females in the Art of Reading.

HIGHLY approved and effectual remedy for the cure of all Scrofulous Affections, Ball Rheum, Nervous Debility, Bad Humora, and Disenses arising from an impure state of the blood.

The success that has attended its use in the practice of many of the Physicians of Boston has induced Dr. Palmer to introduce it in other places. It is therefore confidently offeced to the public as the best medicine for the above disease in use.

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Amount of Risk, Amount of Premium Notes, arceipts. From the five per cent fund, Paid losses by fire, Expenses of Office, Agts. and Direc's. 2,133,15 i,300,60 Wheney on hand,

Expenses of Once, against the part from the partners in brick, which prevents the heat from the apartners to be heated; and a supply of pure admitted at the same time for ventilating the spartners to be heated; and a supply of pure admitted at the same time for ventilating the spartners to be heated; and a supply of pure admitted plan. Churches and other large link of the provided partner of plan. Churches and other large link of the spartners of Once, Georgetown, Mass., or to any of the following Directors or Agents.

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Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

VIII. be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Judge of Probate for the County of Middlesex, or Thursday, the 30th day of September next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, all the interest which V Judge of Probate for the County of Middlesex, on thursday, the 30th day of Seytember next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, all the interest which Einzabeth Rice, Matidia Rice, Louiza Rice, Lendella Rice, Emma Rice, Arthur J. Rice and Sophia C. Rice, oninors and children of Thomas Rice, late of Fromingham, deceased, have in and to the following described Real Estate, viz. a Barn and about 20 roots of land, a Store and about 60 rods of land, sixty rods of land in the village with a Shop on the sanue; four acres of land on the Maynard lot, so called, half a Pew in the Haplits Meeting House, one Pew in the meeting house of the Hollis Evangelical Society; one acre and unterly-six rods land in Racks Guttera, so called, six and one quarter acres in Great Meadow, so called.

WILLIAM HASTINGS, Guardian to said Minors ELIPHALET WHEELER, Auet Framingham, Aug. 24, 1847. 3w a26

Apple Trees.

Wayland, Aug. 28. 6w*

Kephart's Patent Fruit and Vegetable Preserver

DIV I FUNCTION

BY the use of which Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, flacon, &c., can be had at all seasons of the year—possessing all their natural jutces and flavor.

The undersigned, having purchased the above patent results of the states of the stat he curing and preservation of meats, to purchase and construct houses.

All desirous of a farther knowledge of the operati All desirous of a further anowing of the operations on the Preserver, can see one in operation, either by calling upon P. Kephart, Western Hotel, Bultimore, Md., who is our authorized agent, or upon the subscribers, Coats-st. Wharf, near Fairmount, Phila.

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Our long experience as Seedsmen and Florists, and the good reputation we have always sustained, justifies us in saving to those who may force me as forced to the continent of the saving to those who may force me as forced to the continent of the continent of

Cloth Dressing.

THE subscriber gives notice that he continues the CLOTH-DRESSING business at the Old Stands-Cloth fulled, dyed, and dressed, for durability. Woolean Yann, Hostray, Old Glangers, and all Woolen Goods, dyed in the best manner. All favors thankfully received and promptly attended to. Goods may be left at 78 Washington Street, Boston,

with the subscriber.
Leominster, Ms., Aug. 7, 1817.
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A Farm of thirty acres is offered for sale by a man who is about to emigrate West. It lies on the great road leading from Franklin to Woonsocket, and two miles from Franklin centre.

For terms inquire at this office.

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Haif Hours, with the Best Authors.
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R

Framingham Savings Bank.

Till Public are hereby assured, that all deposits which shall be made, will be safe, under the care of the Tressurer, and the direction of the Officers of the Bank, Tressurer, and the direction of the observed according to law.

MOSES EDGELL, President, le12

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MUSICAL works and instruction books for every instrument, constantly for sale. Wholesale and retail.

ELIAS HOWE, publisher of Music.

No. 9, Cornbill.

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NO. 31 DOCK SQUARE, Gentlemen's Garments made to order, in the best style

Dr. J. K. Palmer's Sarsaparilla.

(Next to the Old South Church,)

nd Cloak Materials; Elegant Paris Visites, Sacks, &c. &c., Merino Goods, Bombazines, Alpacas, Orleans and Parametta Cloths, in more than our usual

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RICH DRESS SILKS, IS WIDELY KNOWN AND APPRECIATED. THE LADIES

tronized us so liberally for ten or twelve MILK STREET; And MERCHANTS from the Country will find our Goods PERFECTLY ADAPTED to the New England

In fact, those who have ever traded with us, can testify that we sell a DIFFER-ENT CLASS OF GOODS from those to be found elsewhere, and NO LADY or GENTLEMAN can a what the market really contains, with-

JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S

Awful Massacre at Yucatan. The N. O. Picayune of the 27th ult. contains a letter from an a human habitation, and this is the dwelling place of our miser. And he spends the precious hours of his caken table, and seldom is it extinguishis caken table, and seldom is it extinguishis to dwith heavy iron bolts the door of his distinct to sleep upon his bed of rags.

Express.

The two "fishing was proposed from the French consul, in a communication from the first part of the 27th ult. Contains a letter from Vera Cruz, giving the following account of an insurrection among the Indians at Yucatan. The N. O. Picayune of the 27th ult. Contains a letter from vera Cruz, giving the following account of an insurrection among the Indians at Yucatan. The N. O. Picayune of the 27th ult. Contains a letter from vera Cruz, giving the following account of an insurrection among the Indians at Yucatan. The N. O. Picayune of the 27th ult. Contains a letter from vera Cruz, giving the following account of an insurrection among the Indians at Yucatan. The N. O. Picayune of the 27th ult. Contains a letter from vera Cruz, giving the following account of an insurrection among the Indians at Yucatan. The N. O. Picayune of the 27th ult. Contains a letter from vera Cruz, giving the following account of an insurrection among the Indians at Yucatan. The N. O. Picayune of the 27th ult. Contains a letter from vera Cruz, giving the following account of an insurrection among the Indians at Yucatan. The N. O. Picayune of the 27th ult. Contains a letter from vera Cruz, giving the following

to nine feet in length.

the hook was drawn through the thick part ion! War may be waged to extend slavery—but to curtail it—that is another affair. MUNICIPAL COURT. Elizar Wright, editor of named John Walker, was accidentally caught in the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Market Hotel,

MARKET SQUARE. WILLIAM HASTINGS; Act of partial properties of the partial parti

secure the election of a Colonial Council seed Guiana, every member of which is in of emancipation. The next advices will be be that a decisive step has been taken in Council for the accomplishment of that in Council for the accomplishment of that in the case of the council for the accomplishment of that in the case of the council for the accomplishment of that in the case of the council for the accomplishment of that in the case of the council for the accomplishment of that in the council for the accomplishment of that in the council for the accomplishment of that is the council for the accomplishment of that in the council for the accomplishment of that will not restant of said deceased has been researed to me for Probate, by Daniel R. Upton, the Engerated to me for Probate, by Daniel R. Upton, the Engerated to me for Probate, by Daniel R. Upton, the Engerated to me for Probate to be had on the council for the

Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best in Lunenburg, situated about 14 miles from the centre village, 25 from a Raifrond Depot at Leouinster vil-tage, and about 5 from the flourishing vil-lage of Fitchburg, containing about 120 acres, well apportioned, watered, and

Farm for sale in Grafton.

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hands of every Farmer.

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"We recommend to all who keep Domestic Animals to procure Mr. Cole's new Book. The lives of many value ble Animals might be saved by following his directions."

CHESTER V. NEWTON. VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Shrewsbury, Sept. 11.

TWO Farms for Sale,
IN LEXINGTON.

The Subscriber will sell one or both his Farms which are pleasantly situated in Lexington, Mass., about ten miles from Boston, and shout one mile from the degree of the Lexington and shout one mile from the degree of the Lexington and shout one mile from the degree of the Lexington and shout one mile from the degree of the Lexington and shout one mile from the degree of the Lexington and shout one mile from the degree of the Lexington and shout one mile from the degree of the Lexington and the Lexington

Farm for Sale IN WESTBORO'

North Bridgewater, May 8, 1847.

I've seen more storms than surshine, and less of light than shade; Yet sometimes a new planet has sweetly shone or me

And sometimes a green island has risen from the sea. My childhood knew misfortune of a strange and wen

And I have always worn a chain, though not

And I render thanks to thee, O God, from my pris

that I live Unshorn of that best privilege which thou alone can

I mean a soul to apprehend the beauty that is spread Above me and around me, and beneath my feeble tread, And though I may not climb the mount, or thread the

Yet mount and vale to me impart delights that never

The dewy spring-time comes to me with melody of Familiar as my sister's song and tender as her words: I love the summer's scented blooms, and autuma's

bright decay,

And winter's frozen jewels made, like hopes, to mel

My heart is like a river, in the leafy month of June, With a never-ceasing gush of waves, that chime a me

Though its surface may be broken, when the gale of sorrow blows, A living fount supplies it, and it always sings and flows.

Great cause have I for gratitude, to the Giver of my

For love is still my talisman in danger, toil and strife And, though bereft of freedom in the body, I can fly

As high as Heaven on wings of thought, like an eagh

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Can't Get Along.

BY KATE SUTHERLAND

"I don't know how it is," said Felix Hall. "that some people can get along so complet on a thousand dollars a year. We can't do i "I'm sure I try to economize all I can," re-turned Mrs. Hall, sadly, for she felt that her

turned Mrs. Hall, sadly, for she felt that her husband's remark was more than half intended as a reflection upon her. "I only keep one girl, and do nearly all my own sewing." "I don't blame you, Harriet," said Mr. Hall. "I am sure I don't. I know you work hard— too hard; I often wish it was easier for you. But what can I do! My salary is only a thou-sand dollars. And yet, that is all Hawkins re-ceives and he sewer to get plane. ceives, and he seems to get along so smoothly, and even lays by, he tells me, a hundred dollars a year."
"I don't know how they do it," replied Mrs

Hall. "I know that Mrs. Hawkins doesn't work half as hard as I do, though her house always looks in better order than mine. They have better furniture than we have, and I am sure Mrs. Hawkins' clothes cost double what

ine do. I don't think it my fault.' must be wrong, somewhere. Other peovery well on a thousand dollars, a always owing bills to this, that, I one. Here is the quarter's bill amounting to it. for groceries amounting to sixty-five dollars, and I owe seventy to my tailor besides. Then there bill at the provision store of fifides the rent, brend bill, the milk bill, and I don't know how many

a great deal better to pay for every thing as

paid off bills and borrowed money-debts amounting to two hundred dollars. Then giving his wife ten dollars to get little things with, he started, under a feeling of discouragement, on a new quarter, with but forty dollars in his pocket. Although he had paid two hundred dollars of

Although he had paid two hundred dollars of debts, there was almost an equal amount still hanging over him.

Mr. Hail was a clerk in a bank, where he was engaged, regularly, from eight o'clock in the morning until about four o'clock and sometimes five in the afternoon. He lived in a house for which he paid two hundred dollars a year, and paid his tailor from a hundred to a hundred and fifty dollars annually. He carried a gold lever watch that had cost eighty dellars, and paid his tailor from a hundred to a hundred wore a chain for which he paid forty. He also indulged in one or two expensive breastpins, and before his family had become as large as at present, and spent a good deal of money on jewelry for his wife. But the dropping in of

also indujed in one or two expensave breaspins, and before his family had become as large and before his family and be his wife paid galacted with the spined could not be entirely made and before his breakful and the paped could not be entirely made and before his breakful and the paped and not be entirely made and before his breakful and the paped and not be entirely made and before his breakful and the paped and his wife paid and before his breakful and the paped and his wife paid and branches, and discharge the bottome by Mrs. Hall—much more than by a breakful and before his breakful and the paped and his wife paid and branches, and discharge the bottome his breakful and the path of the breakful and the boot-black had been dismissed; then he action of the Lindow his least the same nowment they had at present. Bull but had been and three-quaiters cents; for a luncheon and a glass of wine-sangare, the his wife so despondingly, he spent for tobacco, eight and the path of the

elear.

"Have you taken any money out of my pocket-book!" he asked of his wife.

"No, certainly not," she replied; "what should I take money out of your pocket-book for? You gave me ten dollars, and I have eight

for? You gave me ten dollars, and I have eight and a half of it left."

"Well, something's gone with about ten dollars. I have but twenty-three and a half, and I had forty two or three days ago. Of course, I havn't spent sixteen dollars and over in three days."

"It had to be done, or else I couldn't have got along on the reduced income of this year-reduced by the necessity of paying off so many

days."
"Certainly not. But where can it have gone?

or three dollars.

Mr. Hall ran over the money in his pocketook.

"Yes, here's a three dollar bill. He gave

"Yes, here's a three dollar bill. He gave

"Yes, here's a three dollar bill. He gave me the right change."

Mr. Hail's mind was in great perplexity. His income was small enough compared to his expenses, and, therefore, to lose eight or ten dollars, he felt to be no trifling matter.

"Suppose you count up what you have spent?" suggested Mrs. Hall, "and see how much it is, exactly. Perhaps you have laid out more than you think for."

"I've not laid out half of sixteen dollars. But we will count up."

In the first place the spendings for market-

actly. Just fifty cents to a fraction."

"Then we have eight dollars and fifty cents accounted for, which leaves eight dollars defi-

cient. Think, now, what you spent for your-self, yesterday and the day before."
"Not eight dollars nor eighty cents. But let me see. There is my uncheon every day, for "Not eight dollars nor eighty cents. But let me see. There is my 'uncheon every day, for three days—just thirty-seven and a half cents. True! And there is the bottle of wine; I'd forgotten that—seventy-five cents. Yes, and now I remember I paid half a dollar for the toys I bought the children."

"So much!"

"Yes. I had to buy for all of them, and even cheap toys, where you have to get so many of them, count up. But, we must indulge the children, sometimes. I have spent, also, for eigats and tobacco the trifle of thirty-one cents; in the saves of America; morally and intellectually, they are but little better;—and social-

be a great deal better to pay for every thing as we go along."

"So it would, but we havn't the mothey to do it with. It takes nearly my whole quarter's also provided, that you will be content with five dollars and a quarter for your tobacco and segars; also provided, that you will shave yourself, and salary, regularly, to pay off the bills of three months: and then there is no way to live but to and also take your luncheon from home instead of buying it; by all of which about sixty dollars a year can be saved."

"To it would, but we havn't the mothey to do it would have been tray also provided that you will shave yourself, and slot take your luncheon from home instead of buying it; by all of which about sixty dollars a year can be saved."

never spent it; that to his mind was perfectly dollars on hand." Yes; and what is better, I have about fifty elear.

" Incredible " It is true. how in the world did you do it !"

"Not by starving you all, you will admit."
"No, certainly,—we have had plenty of goo

ittle old bills."
"But how have you done it, Harriet? You

"Oh, yes!" And Mr. Hall went over the money again to see if there were no mietake. "It's too true. I have but twenty-three dollars and a half." "By following this simple rule, Felix, never to buy anything that was not wanted, and being very careful when a want presented itself, to see "It's too true. I have but twenty-three doises and a half."

"Are you sure you hav'nt apent it for some thing!" suggested Mrs. Hall. "How else could it have gone!"

"Some one must have given me wrong change. I gave the carriage-driver a five dollar bill. Let me see. It was a note, and I took it for three dollars.

"I have gone the carriage-driver a five dollar some the moreover in his pocket."

"Thank you, Harriet," returned Mr. Hall, smiling, "but I believe I wont supersede your administration of affairs; although I shall insist that you get a stout the results of the same reals.

"I've not laid out half of sixteen dollars. But we will count up."

In the first place the spendings for marketing, shoes and the sundries that went into the family were recalled with some effort, and the sum of six dollars finally made out.

"That's only six dollars finally made out.

"That's only six dollars, you see," remarked Mr. Hall, "leaving a deficiency of ten dollars and a half."

"But you forget the carriage hire."

"True. That was two dollars—making eight dollars."

"And you know you bought milk and cakes for the children, and paid the toll-keeper."

passed. Mr. Hall is quite as well dressed as before, and his se much better. Several articles of new formiture have been added to their house. Mrs. Hall keeps a girl to help about, and has a much more cheerful and less brokendown appearance. She doesn't work over half as hard as she did. Add to all this the fact, that there is not a cent owed anywhere, and from one to two hundred dollars lying by, and the reader will agree with Mr. Hall, who has "And you know you bought milk and cakes for the children, and paid the toll-keeper." "So I did. Let me see how much I paid exconomy. [Phila. Sat. Courier.

THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A New Englander, well known in our Com-

months: and then there is no way to live but to go on trust for almost every thing for three months longer. It's a bad system, I know, but there appears to be no help for it just now."

And in the full conviction that there was no help for it, Mr. Hall drew his quarter's salary of two hundred and fifty dellars, and went and of two hundred and fifty dellars, and went and shilling a day for lunch amounts to thirty seven dollars a year."

Lev little things do count up.

During the last nine months I have been travelling over this realm, visiting many of its cities, towns and villages, and having abundant means to forming intelligent opinions; and I know I do not exaggerate when I state that if you, in your travels through the Free States of America, should come upon a town where people were an abundant means to thirty seven dollars a year." most break your heart. You would in such an

sates and refreshments for all, fifty cents more. Already, in luncheon, cigars, and one or two little matters, a half-dollar had been expended by Mr. Hall in the fore part of the day, so that, on the third day of the week, three dollars were expended unnecessarily. During this time, for marketing, shoes for one or two of the children, and sundry expenses incident to a large family, six dollars melted from the hands of Mrs. Hall.

On the evening after the rido, Mr. Hall took out his pocket-book and counted his mosey. To his utter astonishment, and almost dismay, he found that he had only about Iwenty-three dollars and a half. He counted it over and over again, but could not make it a cent more. Three days before he had forty dollars. Where could sixteen and a half have flown to! He had

RELIGIOUS READING.

a distinct body. Nor is instance a distinct body. Nor is instance of the condition of Dissent, to be deemed in any sense a mere nominal matter.

The Congregationalists, in common with all other denominations who are thus separated, sustain to the Church of England much of the same relation as that of a conquered people to their conqueror. I mean not that they are excluded from voting at any elections, or from holding a seat in parliament, or that they are excluded from voting at any elections, or from holding a seat in parliament, or that they were ineligible to any office. But there is so wide a distance created by law and maintained in actual life between the Church of England and all Dissenting churches, and the sense of this inequality becomes speedily and that the preceding illustration is scarcely too strong. Episcopacy is established; all other denominations are but tolerated, and this tolerated as continuous and thus the manute of the soul—strength of the distinct of the continuous and the success of the thuncers of the clouder, and scenario and defiance; and thus were religion and procedure set in array against each other. Skep ticism and infidelity also arrayed themselves against the pursuit of scientific studies. The French Enclycopedia, of the last century, studiously excluded from its pages all articles having reference to a First Great Cause.

It becomes proper, then, to ask whether science, so far as it has been investigated, rendered so what absurd and Atheism ridiculous. What, then, does, science, not theology, say, as to the existence of God—the immortality of the soul—strength of the Divine interposition, as in miracles!—Science writes unity, harmony, adaptation, law, over all the works of nature—declares that mind gave origin to the many thousands of her forms, and the Divine interposition, as in miracles!—Science writes unity, harmony, adaptation, law, over all the works of nature—declares that mind gave origin to the many thousands of her forms.

corresponding sense of the most unjust inequali-ty under which they live, if not also of jealousy and irritation, necessarily impresses the former. The one is the privileged, the other is but the The one is the privileged, the other is but the tolerate i, body; and against the latter is exerted the whole practical influence of the crown, the aristocracy, the universities, the power and splendor of the land. To us in America such a condition of things is scarcely intelligible, but for the last one hundred and eighty years, without an exception, the picture could never have been drawn brighter for the Congregationalists of England.

of them, count up. But, we must mounte the children, sometimes. I have spent, also, for cigars and tobacco the trifle of thirty-one cents; and candice for the children I may have spent, also, for a paper folder a quarter. And in cakes and candices for the children I may have a peat these amount to."

The items were soon summed up, and the product was two dollars and nearly a half.

"That, you see, reduces it to five dollars and a half," remarked the husband. "How money does slip through one's fingers! I wouldn't have believed it. But where is the balance! Where are the five dollars and a half! Even that is too much to lose. Let me see."

Mr. Hall thought for a moment, and then his thumb and finger gave a sharp crack, and he exclaimed—

"Yes! That's it! I paid my barber's and, my boot black's bills, which added together make inst five dollars and a half. Well, I demands the content of the make inst five dollars and a half. Well, I demands the content of the most celebrated potamists, that the added together mon with all other Protestant Dissenters, to watch with whit all other Protestant Di of England.

They find it necessary, accordingly, in com-

the laws, and endeavors to discrete forms. It is beginned to the vegetable creation the scientific man calls the wegetable seminaries or colleges. I call them theological, because this is their higher character; but they are universally—as I suppose—institutions of the same nature as was the Bargor-Seminary until lately, where the student also pursues his academical studies, as preliminary to those which are theological.—The term of study for both courses includes five years, instead of seven in the college and seminary as with us, neither is it invidious to say that it is unquestionably less complete and through, in each of the departments—for such must necessarily be the case. None of these colleges a number mouse than forty young men.

CHARACTER.

"Were I to define what I mean by character, I say it is that which makes free and intelligent beings have confidence in you. The very defi-nition shows you that it must be of slow growth. nition shows you that it must be of slow growth You cannot acquire it in a day or a year. A marksman makes a wonderful shot, and it is known and talked about; a young lawyer makes one eloquent plea, and by seizing a strong point of law which had been overlooked, he carries the jury with him and his efforts are talked about. The young farmer raises one great crop and it is a wonder; the young divine throws off a sermon which is greatly admired, and is much talked of; but this is not reputation or character, it is merely a short lived notoriety of an hour. But that marksman has got to be able to make a good shot whenever he raises the rifle, to be allowed to be a good shot; the young lawyer has got to take the strong points and the weak ones too, many times, and with them carry the jury with him, ere he has acquired the character of a sound lawyer; the young mechanic and that young farmer have yet to show perseverance and skill and success many times before they can acquire character: that young Divine has yet to think out many an eloquent passage, and seize many a figure of speech, and produce many a masterly stoke at reasoning, before he be called a great preacher; and the young physician has to hang over more than one desperate case and study the deranged body of more than one poor sufferer, and bring.

But suppose at the close of a century, the years, as it did upon ordinary occasions, the hours.—

But that marksman has got to be able to train the established order of nature, so far from the established order of nature, so far swe have observed it. Upon one of the called a great preacher; and the young physician has to hang over more than one desperate case and study the deranged body of more than one poor sufferer, and bring.

But suppose at the close of a century, its should You cannot acquire it in a day or a year. A marksman makes a wonderful shot, and it is known and talked about; a young lawyer makes

MR. PEABODY'S A correspondent of the Atla.

Rev. Dr. Dwioht of Portland, now on a visit to Great Britain, is writing a series of letters for the Christian Mirror. The following extracts are from his fourth letter.

Relation to the Established Churche. Relation to the Established Churches, there are about 100 in Scotland, and about 50 in Canada: the remainder are to be found in England and Wales.—About 90 are included among the six or seven hundred churches of all described in the Congregational Church, on Thursday morning. The exercises were opened with prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Leland, of South Carolina. following abstract:-

REALTION OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.
Of these 2500 churches, there are about 100 in Scotland, and about 50 in Canada: the remainder are to be found in England and Wales—About 90 are included among the six or seven hundred churches of all denominations, in the hundred churches of all denominations, in the observed, that the progress of physical acidenominations aside from the established church are popularly terned Dissenters. While all is and Baptists, and pre-eminently to the former. The Methodists indeed are scatcely all the former. The Methodists indeed are scatcely ender now regarded as completely separated from the Church of England and, their founder, as is well as the former. The Methodists indeed are scatcely a completely separated from the Church of England and the progress of physical acidenominations as safe from the established church are popularly terned Dissenters, this name is are popularly terned Dissenters, this name is a popularly terned Dissenters, this name is a set of the congregation all the congregation and the progress of physical acidenominations as set from the established church are popularly terned Dissenters, this name is a popularly terned Dissenters, this name is a popularly terned Dissenters, the was the factor of our age. In the congregation all the congregation and the set of the progress of physical acidenominations as a popularly terned Dissenters, the same is a popularly terned Dissenters, this name is a popularly terned Dissenters, the was the factor of our age. In the congregation all the congregation and the set of the progress of physical acidenominations as a popularly terned Dissenters, the was the factor of our age. In the congregation all the congregation active business are popularly terned Dissenters, the was the factor of the progress of physical acidenominations who are thus separated from the congregation and the progress of physical acidenominations and the progress of physical acidenominations who are progress of physical acidenominations and the progress of ph

denominations are but tolerated, and this toleration is even now practically held by perhaps one half of the Establishment to be a boon, but not a matter of right, so that Episcopacy is not only modestly asserted to be—as in America—the just divinum in the Church, but also the just divinum in the State.

The Dissenters are almost of course looked down upon by the established church, in 'every relation which is mutually sustained; while a corresponding sense of the most unjust inequality under which they like if its analysis. There may be, and there are, men of science, who are not personally religious.

ingious principle. There may be, and there are, men of science, who are not personally religious, but religious expects to find new support in every scientific investigation and discovery.

Not long since, under a specious and Atheistic guise, appeared the work, entitled "The Vestiges of Creation." From whom came the answer to this book! From the man of science not the theologian. Herschell declared, that however well informed the author might be in other departments, he did not understand Astronomy—Lyell, that he did not understand Geology—Faraday, that he did not understand Geology—Faraday that he did tronomy—Lyell, that he did not understand Ge ology—Faraday, that he did not understand Chemistry—one of the most celebrated botanists of the time, that he did not understand Botany—Agassiz, that the author's whole theory of development was op, osed to science. It was not the Church opposed to Galileo, but Galileo supporting the Church. And here the orator quoted again from the works of Herschell, touching the support which religion receives from scientific discoveries.

thumb and finger gave a sharp erack, and he exclaimed—
"Yes! That's it! I paid my barber's and man' would, in many instances, think twice be called—are wretched lovels where a "mereitul man' would, in many instances, think twice before housing "his beast."

Then look at the Factory Operatives.—Where will you find a more degraded looking have thought it! How money does go! I wish I could never see a dollar. Money metts out of my pockets like snow before the fire. I wish, in my heart, you would take it and see if you can make it go any farther than I do."

Mis. Hall did not reply for some moments, "I will do so, provided you, let man," and see what can be the religion of a country which leaves its swearing militous in such a state! The politon, Glasgow, Dondee—as soon and they of the soul, but to show from an devering opposition. In these proce sings Congregational and other Dissenting in disters are settive, and often as conspicuous Laymen, this is deemed necessary, it is constantly anticipated, and however foreign from our habits in material forms in which changes are constantly not seemed necessary, it is constantly anticipated, and however foreign from our habits in material forms in which changes are constantly nor surprise. I see not indeed, in many cases, that they could properly adopt a different course, and often as conspicuous Laymen, this is deemed necessary, it is constantly anticipated, and however foreign from our habits in material forms in which changes are constantly nor surprise. I see not indeed, in many cases, that they could properly adopt a different course, the laws, and endeavors to discover first, certain material forms in which changes are constantly nor surprise. I see not indeed, in ma

way that it is unquestionably less complete and the thorough, in each of the departments—for such must necessarily be the case. None of these colleges number more than forty young men and the whole number does not probably executed two hundred and fifty. The number of professors, or—as they are ordinarily called—fators, is generally but two. Some of these are among the truly learned and able men now living in England; men, who would be a credit to any church and any country. Several of these are institutions are within the circuit of the metropolitic of the second through all existing forms. In the leafure of provide the water steam, and in all these processes the amount and volume of heat is not changed—it took only changes its place. Its power is immense—its less low at its touch, the dismond crumbles, and even the solid globe, itself, so science asserts, has assumed its form through the form of Provided the solitic of the forest lies low at its touch, the dismond crumbles, and even the solid globe, itself, so science asserts, has assumed its form through the forest lies low at its touch, the dismond crumbles, and even the solid globe, itself, so science asserts, has assumed its form through the forest lies low at its touch, the dismond crumbles, and even the solid globe, itself, so science asserts, has assumed its form through the forest lies low at its touch,

the space between the physical and spiritual world. Science conducts us to the spiritual world, and shows us that this earth is but the crust or material to be wrought--- it makes us familiar with the forces and powers which create all existing forms.

It is not the object of these illustrations to

prove a future life, but to show that science is the ally of faith, and she suggests what religion

reasoning, before he be called a great preaction and the young physician has to hang over more than one desperate case and study the detanged body of more than one poor sufferer, and bring unusual in the action of the clock.— But suppose at the close of a century, it should the patient, ere he can claim the name of a great physician.

Frugality is good, if liberality be joined with it. The first is leaving off superfluous expenses; the last is hestowing them to the benefit of others that need. The first without the first begins covetousness; the last without the first begins covetousness; the last without the first begins prodigality. Both together make an excellent temper. Happy the place where they are found.

W. Penn.

A generation might live and die, and observe in nothing unusual in the action of the clock.—
But suppose at the close of a century, it should strike the years, could this be pronounced a violation of the law governing the movements of the clock! No! it would be no violation of the law governing the movements of the clock! No! it would be no violation of the law governing the movements of the clock! No! it would be no violation of the law powering the movements of the clock! No! it would be no violation of the law powering the movements of the clock! No! it would be no violation of the law powering the movements of the clock! No! it would be no violation of the law powering the movements of the clock! No! it would be no violation of the law powering the movements of the clock! No! it would be no violation of the law powering the movements of the clock! No! it would be no violation of the law powering the movements of the clock! No! it would be no violation of the law powering the movements of the clock! No! it would be no violation of the law powering the movements of the clock! No! it would be no violation of the law powering the movements of the clock! No! it would be no violation of the law powering the movements of the clock! No! it would be no violation of the law powering the movements of

terpositions of traces have lived and disc. the world. It is estimated that the Manmalia have become extinct. It is cisc.

ion. Go back to chaos, when the carri was in his bein before remarked, several victiout form and void, a crude, unformed mass of matter, view it, as from time to time it counted itself with verdure, progressing from the uder to the more beautiful forms of vegetable life, as it was peopled with myriads of happy from the plough to Blackston the anvil to the quill. One of the most people with myriads of happy are moved from the plough to Blackston the anvil to the quill. One of the most people with my he foot the plough to be several was a say, that the plough to be several was a suspect, that it is strange to observe human triple and tripling causes the current of human triple and tr of matter; view it, as from time to time it covered itself with verdure, progressing from the roder to the more beautiful forms of vegetable life, as it was peopled with myriads of happy beings, rejoicing in the light of life, and say, who did all this? Who converted chaos into the order, unity, harmony and beauty which now everywhere meet the eye! God, and God alone could have created this system out of neught; it was by successive interpositions of his power that all these great changes were affected.—
Race after race of beings was created, all inarticulate, till man came upon the earth; whose ticulate, till man came upon the earth; whose voice was tuned to praise his Maker, and to declare his glories and his power. Why may we not then say, as it is evident God has interposed his power in the physical world, that he ma have done so in the moral world, when it ha recome prepared for a miraculous interposition. miracle incredible !---this world is but one great miracle.

What bearing, then do the discoveries of science have on the Christian miracles? With the particular miracles, as recorded in Scripture, they have nothing to do. But with them gentrey have home do not be treated the generally they have everything to do. They remove from them all antecedent improbability, and leave them open to historic evidence; remove from them every thing of a monstrous character, and lead the mind to expect unusual and miraculous interpositions of power, such as may be suited to man's nature.

The Rev. gentleman stated, while showing these things, he did not mean to assert that scilled minds the second minds the secon

may be suited to man's nature.

The Rev. gentleman stated, while showing these things, he did not mean to assert that scithese things, he did not mean to assert that science made men religious or believers, but that its whole tendency was to support Revelation, and that the most atriking illustrations of religious truth were to be found in the discoveries of modern science. He declared science to be one wast whispering gallery, which echoed from its walls, from side to side, the name of God.—

Revelation, and and convicted. Well, I was a precious truth were to be found in the discoveries of under the side of the

support.

The oration was one of the most eloquent that I ever listened to. I can give you no adequate idea of it. The abstract I have furnished is but a mere skeleton of the address, and I need not inform you is not in the author's own language. The oration was written with the severest simplicity, and adorned with imagery the most beautiful, though but sparingly used. The argument was most admitably arranged and sustained in the reasoning so methodical, the scatts, and Lovett was hung accordingly."

scatts, and Lovett was hung accordingly."

All caused by your speech? "

It wasn't any thing else—and concluding the speech of the spee what a pity it is that our great writers will not descend from the stilts of bombast, and walk plain-shod over the fields of common sense. But an inflated and fiery style is the order of the day. The more incombensible the more learned by the literary quacks of our time. Mr. Peabody is a graduate of Bowdoin College, having received his degree twenty years since. He is any honor to his Alma Mater.

A SUPPLICATION. O Thou! dark, awful, vast, mysterious power, Whom Christians worship yet not comprehend: Shed from thy distant heav'n, where'er it shines One ray of guardian light, to clear my way: And teach me first to find, then act thy will.

"Whew, dis nigger nebher stans dat," ler murder," while Wyman, the cele COST OF AVARICE. We see it stated in the papers that a farmer residing near Newburgh, in this state, "was blessed in basket and in store." Among his treasures he garnered were some six I nat corn he stored with one of the freighting establishments in Newburgh. He could not look at 75 cents a bushel for it—the advance to \$0, 85, 90, 95, and \$1, only served to whethis appetite for more. At length he was offered \$1,10 a bushel—he paused, his appetite for more. At length he was offered \$1.10 a bushel—he paused—it was a fair price he thought—yet he craved more, and his wish for more fathered the belief that more would be offered. His corn is yet in store, and he will the had borroused a sermon, and not seen the serious offered.

the thought—yet be craved more, and his wish for more fathered the belief that more would be offered. His corn is yet in store, and he will receive but little commisseration if he is compelled to let it go at 50 cents the bushel.

Another instance involving an immensely larger amount both of produce and of loss is within our knowledge. The victim is one of the most long headed and shrewd business men in the west, and months since sent to this city 14,000 batrels of flour to await the action of the market. As prices rose, his demands rose with them, and when the former reached \$10 a harrel, the latter rose to \$12, and there stood, with the flour still in store, two weeks more, when the highest quotation was six and a quarter. For aught we know to the contrary he has his flour still on hand, and still flatters himself that he will yet get his \$12 per barrel for it.

[N. Y. True Sun.

The Last Days or Great Men. In one

THE LAST DAYS OF GREAT MEN. In one morning of salvanced life, Johnson amused himself by committing to memory eight hundred lines of Virgil. At the age of seventy-three when staggering under an immediate attack of paralysis, sufficiently severe to render him speechless—he composed a latin prayer, in order to test the loss or retention of his mental faculties. Nor is this a solitary instance. One of the most beautiful sonnets in the English language was composed by Mason, on the attainment of his ninety-second birth-day. Locke, at seventy-two, and Newton, at eighty-four, retained their faculties in unabated vigor. The feeble frame of the Earl of Chatham, at seventy, sank under the effort to express the conviction of his mind, after a speech so singularly eloquent, bold, ardent, animated, as to rival, if not outvie, the most brilliant outpourings of his youth or early manhood.

CERTIFICATE OF PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED CERTIFICATE OF PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES. Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirit as a drink is not only needless, but hurtful; and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue and the happiness of the community—we hereby express our conviction, that should the citizens of the United States, and especially all young men, discountenance entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of our country and the world.

Signed, JAMES MADISON, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, ANDREW JACKSON.

of an Alderman of the good city of Orlean, he a heart at the same time that is quie as large his corporation, and a head stored with a pmental food as the physical delicacies that was adorn his stomach.

"What on earth has ever made you an edite:

said we to Alick one day.

" You were educated for a lawyer?"

"Were admitted to the bar ?"

" Yes."
"And commenced practice?"

"And commences of the c during that time I had precisely one of Only one?

Revelation could never be supplanted by science, some with which he stood charged upon this for in her progress she would find her surest support.

dough, if you says so."
"With that the darky out with his jack ke

Before the last word was out, the melos we tumbling to the ground on one side of the and the darky on the other, bellowing "O Lord! O de Lord ob Heabens!" Picking himself up, he half scrambled, ran a few paces from the cart, and unm behold the fragments of the melon, continu

ventriloquist, walked quietly away, amid shouts and roars of the bystanders. A SLIGHT MISTAKE. The Odd Fellow

peak to the admiral? "Why, it's the kin

PHRENOLOGY. A lady, a disbelieved science, asked a learned phrenologis, at view of puzzling him, "What kind of people those who have Destructiveness and Benefic equally and largely developed?" "These, as are the persons who kill with kindness."

Too GRATEFUL. A man whose house cently destroyed by fire, publishes a card, we he thanks his fellow citizens for making an accessful attempt to save his furniture, and cappe a hope that he may soon have an opportanity.

"Well Sam, where's your master!
gone out, sah." "Has he left off drinking!
"Master leab off drinking! He leab off, (see

VOL. G.

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AGRICULTU

HOW TO BUILD STONE Stones are the best materials for ey are plenty, and they are very into the form of a wall three and a when the main object is attended to Faced walls and double walls are

they are new. But they will not end more common balance walls which durability rather than for beauty of e n order to present its best face to the It has often been recommended by trench one or two feet deep on t wall, and to fill it up with small stone ion of the wall. And it has been in essential to the stability of the w grounds that are liable to be hove up ralls cost at least one dollar per rod

aterials are handy. Now experience could never have ctrine as this. You can hardly do dig trenches for walls in such groun ome filled with water and ice, ttles their foundations in a very sho

On high grounds, where the water renches and fillings with small stone But unless large quantities of rubble a and to be buried at any rate, we we ise to be at the cost of making trenc em again to form the base of stone A more common mode of building s to lay two rows of bumpers, as head, one on each side of the centre wrong, being attended with more ormerly recommended, viz.—Thro make good building on them; then of a less size; and you will make stor

ble wall or ditch wall. An undertaker can afford to lay ree and a half feet high, for twenty cents per rod. And a wall too that ient for any cattle that ought to go at

At this season of the year old ditch

ared out and used on higher groun er that is thus obtained is much more n equal quantity of peat muck cut fro Old ditches should have their sides ing that the grass may cover them, a made to assume this form they or on and have a more handsome ap aches with perpendicular sides. The

pt to break down, and they answer pose as those in any other form.

Yet on digging new ditches we rec dicular sides in all cases where t the banks. For in preparing peat English grass it is not easy to change surface directly on the borders The wild grass that grows there can b out away after the main body of the lued than before

The contents of old ditches are often stable manure for top dressings; th e peat muck and the washings from sided to the dead carcases of various e annually found there. Farmers ell paid therefore for scouring out th en there is not much water in the

PRINCE'S IMPERIAL GAGE PLU le Jr. of Stoneham, has brought us th plums of this species, and no nb is but 25 inches in length, yet king plums on it, and all fit for ma Mr. Steele tells us his plum tree as never before borne fruit. He has his house, and in a warm gravelly s the soil is not rich, though the tree I

and keeps the earth so light that the r er the surface. CORRESPONDE

eet in length in one season. He p

harges me with claiming the hon self or a parishioner, of originat ce about thirty years ago, of wha ed the New Husbandry. And you marks on his communication seem similar impression on your mind. some assertions that the practice of cent one, I remarked that it had cent one, I remarked that it non by me about thirty years, and some man in a neighboring town, whose just directed my attention to the ut a course. Nothing was said from sonable inference could have been of sonable inference could have been of was supposed to have originated only object was to show, that it was New Husbandry as some image for the purpose of proving me a vailtempt is made to show that this N ty is nearly or quite as old as Wonder whether the writer was with drama shout some of his show. Wonder whether the writer was with dreams about some of his sho and doing mischief the other side and doing mischief the other side. Common sense folks will not dicharm in the application of the total ancient practice. We have no deay the antiquity of the New Hithink the quotation of your corresponding to the New Hithink the quotation of your corresponding to the world many exceller discontinued in one age, and rene er. We could not dispraye an it has sons of Noah saved the seed of that grew after the flood, reverted. that grew after the flood, reverte and sowed the seed in sutum properly suppose they had no in husbandry with which the work of

complished in a very neat manual ne of Pliny there might have be need done in resemblance of who

NOTHING NEW UNDER T MR. EDITOR, -Your Ashland